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LAST EDITION

## MEXICAN TROOPS, IT IS SAID, ARE TO PROTECT BORDER

Object of Concentration of Forces  
as Viewed in Washington to  
Restrain Villistas—German  
Agents Under Close Watch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Reports from the Mexican border that Carranza troops are concentrating and that they are digging themselves in as if for extensive operations have no confirmation here either at the State or War departments or at the Mexican Embassy. It is the opinion, however, in the State Department, that the Mexican troops are being concentrated near the border to attack Villistas and to render unnecessary the invasion of Mexican territory by United States forces. The reports also allege that shots have been exchanged between the two forces. The Mexican Embassy officials state that, even if this is true, the incident would have no bearing on the relations between the two countries.

Officials here are fully aware of the interests that stand ready to embroil the United States and Mexico at this time. First of these are the German agents, who are at work in Mexico and along the border. Their activities are constantly watched, however. The other interest is a private one which aims to force the United States to take control in Mexico for the sake of protecting private property. The relations between the two governments have improved with the passing of time since the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition.

## Bridges Closed

Precaution Against Spy Activities on  
Mexican Border

EAGLE PASS, Tex.—International bridges between the United States and Mexico will be closed four days a week beginning April 13 and holders of passports will be admitted only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, under State Department orders received by American Consul Blocker in Piedras Negras, opposite here. The action was taken, Consul Blocker stated, because of the abuse of privileges and also as a precaution against spy activities. The order, Mr. Blocker said, affects the whole Mexican border. No travel between the two countries will be permitted on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, not even for religious services.

A parley between American and Mexican commanders was held on Thursday at the Santo Nino ford, three miles from Sierra Blanca. Col. Martinez Ruiz, commander of Mexican federal forces encamped opposite Sierra Blanca, and Col. George T. Langhorne, commanding the American troops in the Big Bend district, met on the American side of the Rio Grande and discussed the situation on this sector of the border.

Colonel Ruiz informed Colonel Langhorne he had given instructions to his men not to fire across the border for any cause, and he denied that any of his soldiers had fired, declaring that if sniping had occurred it must have been done by civilians living in the district opposite here. Four Mexicans were killed and five were wounded in exchanges on Thursday at Santo Nino ford after American troops had been fired on from across the boundary.

Colonel Ruiz said his column was moving toward Ojinaga, and had stopped at the San Juan mines for supplies. His expeditionary column numbers 600 men, who have marched from Samalayuca. The column will proceed against the Villa forces in the Ojinaga district, he said.

Anxiety over the safety of three American officials of the San Juan mine was relieved late today when they were released and permitted to return to the American side. They were Charles Ambrosio, Howard Welch and Roy Peak. T. J. Lawrence, another American miner, who was detained, also crossed with the San Juan officials.

## MR. OVERMAN REJECTS ALL AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Issues in the Senate contest over granting authority to the President in the Overman Bill to reorganize government departments for war purposes, were firmly fixed today when Senator Overman, in charge of the measure, declared he would insist upon its passage without amendment. After a conference with Postmaster-General Burleson, who often speaks for the Administration, Senator Overman said he had rejected amendments proposed by the bill's opponents for specific exemption of certain government bureaus. The opposition has been insistent particularly on exemption of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission. Senate debate on the measure was continued today.

## CONY ISLAND SOLDIERS HOME

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Cony island is to have a home for enlisted men of the army and navy this summer, it is announced today. The club will be operated by the War Camp Community Service and the National League for Women's Service and will include bathing privileges, theater, hostess house, dance hall and canteen.

## GERMAN INTENTIONS REGARDING POLAND

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The safeguarding of the German position in the east was primarily a Prussian interest and, therefore, Prussia must demand that the military interests should be decisive over all others, Dr. Essen-Hartruthe, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, declared in the Prussian Upper House on Tuesday, according to the Berliner Tageblatt.

His statement is interpreted by the Tageblatt as meaning that a very large section of Polish territory must be added to Prussia. It comments very strongly on the political consequences of such annexations. "Which would drive the Poles politically into the arms of Russia, and create in the east, for the Germans, a permanent breeding center of political unrest, producing an irreducible in our eastern provinces and a perpetual Polish danger."

## BRITISH KEEP THE ENEMY OFF HILLS

Germans Have Little to Show for  
Tremendous Effort Except  
Their Usual Appalling Losses  
—Guns and Stores Saved

The first day of the fourth week of the great battle has proved one of tremendous fighting. But the Germans have little enough to show for their usual appalling losses. Artillerymen shot-shattered and filled with gas have been evacuated, but Artillerymen was of no strategic value, and has not yet been occupied by the Germans.

Pocketed by the German advance on either side it was held until the guns and stores had been removed, and the civil population made safe, then, what remained of it was left to the Germans. The ridge at Messines, which was the principal immediate objective of General Ludendorff, remains unconquered. Again and again the gray masses have crowded up only to be blasted from its slopes. Further north desperate efforts have been made to enter Wytschaete and Hellebeke, but without avail. Yesterday, indeed, the German High Command drove wave after wave of men in at Hellebeke, but every new effort was driven back with worse losses than the one before. Yet Wytschaete and Hellebeke must be had if the advance is to be a success.

The instructions found on the German prisoners show that the ultimate objective of the offensive was the British advanced base at Bethune. The little town has been more or less the aim of the Germans for months past, but its safety was temporarily assured on the present occasion when the attack was held up at Givenchy. The Germans when they moved to the attack were assured that the task before them here was an easy one, there being nothing but one exhausted British division to oppose them. Yet it was this division, the fifty-fifth, which held Givenchy in spite of numbers, and dammed the tide of the attack. Here the losses of the Germans were particularly heavy, a fact which coming on the top of such numerous other facts of the same nature, is beginning to fill the German people with serious forebodings, and with grave doubts as to the magnitude of Marshal Hindenburg's great victory.

## British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement reads: "The weather on Wednesday was very unfavorable for flying, but as soon as it was possible to leave the ground our airplanes went out to

(Continued on page four, column one)

## SWIFT & CO. ADD TO CAPITALIZATION

Chicago Meat Packers Vote to  
Distribute a Stock Dividend of  
\$25,000,000 and Also to Issue  
New Stock Up to \$25,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The board of directors of Swift & Co., the meat packers, voted on Thursday to distribute free of cost a stock dividend of \$25,000,000 and to issue \$25,000,000 of new stock. These two issues will bring the Swift capitalization up to \$150,000,000.

Permission was received during the day for the issue of the \$25,000,000 of new stock at par from the capital issues committee of the Federal Reserve Board. The packing house directors met and circulars were issued to stockholders giving notice of a special meeting of the stockholders on May 13 to vote on the propositions.

"The stock dividend," Louis F. Swift, president of the company, says in a statement given out with news of the directors' action, "is not being paid out of earnings. It is being issued," he said, "against surplus resulting from an adjustment of values of the fixed assets of the company to values current Jan. 1, 1914, based on an appraisal under the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee. According to a decision of the internal revenue department, such dividend is not taxable," he added, "until the stock is sold."

The letter to stockholders says that the adjustment of the fixed assets of the company to values current Jan. 1, 1914, based on the appraisal, increases the value of the assets by more than \$25,000,000, which increase is not represented in the capitalization of the company.

The new stock will be offered to stockholders at par in the ratio of one share of new stock to each four shares of old stock. The stock dividend is given stockholders in the same ratio. Mr. Swift observes that the issuance of the stock dividend will facilitate the purchase of the new stock at par by stockholders, hence not interfering with Government financing.

Increased business of the company and the "extremely high prices of live stock, for which we pay cash, and the continuance of increase in cost of operation" are given by President Swift as reasons for the issuance of the new \$25,000,000 of stock.

These transactions are a striking commentary on the amazing growth of this packing house. It is a story they tell with some gusto at the Swift offices that the business was built on a \$20 gold piece which the father of the original Swift gave him, and which he invested in a heifer. Men now in active business at the yards have said to the writer that they recalled Gustavus F. Swift when his purchases were small and his business modest enough. The total sales of the company last year reached \$875,000,000.

The capitalization increase put under way Thursday doubles Swift capital over what it was two years ago this time. It then stood at \$75,000,000. A cash dividend of \$25,000,000 was issued and shortly after \$25,000,000 in new stock, the transaction being in effect simply a stock dividend bringing capitalization to \$100,000,000.

## Profiteers Found Guilty

Fifty-Five New York Food Dealers  
Have Their Doors Closed

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Fifty-five wholesalers and retailers in foodstuffs to date, including Swift & Co.'s New York branch, have been found guilty

(Continued on page two, column one)

## CAPTURE OF GERMAN IN BRAZIL ANNOUNCED

Service of the United Press Associations  
RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Herr Niewerth, a German, who attempted to blow up the steamer Tennyson, has been captured in Bahia.

The Tennyson is a British steamer of 3944 tons, built at Glasgow in 1900 and owned by the Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company. She is registered at Liverpool.

## ELEVATED PLANS TO BE OPPOSED

Members of Legislature From  
Boston Districts Preparing to  
Fight Service-at-Cost Under a  
Public Control System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Legislators from Boston districts are preparing to fight the service-at-cost plan of public control for the Boston Elevated Railway, agreed to by the joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. They realize that it means an inevitable fare advance, and they object to any legislation the result of which will be the out and out repudiation of the contractual obligation of the Elevated to furnish passenger transportation at 5 cents per ride until 1922.

They foresee a fare raise to six cents this summer, with nothing in the bill to give assurance that fares will not be advanced to eight or ten cents. In the opinion of some, the bill shatters hopes that the Elevated will give service at a five-cent fare after the war.

The bill was filed in the House today by George F. Worrall of Attleboro and Frederick J. Brown of Woburn, House chairmen respectively of the Committee of Street Railways and the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Dismissing from the report are Representatives John L. Donovan of Boston, Philip J. Feinberg of Boston, Frank J. Burke of Boston and Ralph N. Butterworth of Revere.

The bill as drafted is largely the work of Senator James E. MacPherson, Senate chairman of the Committee on Street Railways.

There is considerable discussion at the State House regarding the proposal in the bill that the State guarantee the finances of the Elevated. Advocates of service at cost, however, declare legislation would be worthless without the State backing the road, under the proposed management by five public trustees. State credit, they contend, is necessary to restore the road's securities to normal value.

It has been the constant claim of the Elevated management that they were powerless to give proper service with securities way below par, since the necessary finances were not forthcoming. That the pending legislation accomplishes this object, and is all that is desired by the management, seems to be indicated by the rapid rise of Elevated stock during the past few weeks. While the legislative deliberations have been conducted behind the closed doors of the committee room, it has been generally surmised on the street that a bill satisfactory to the private owners would be drafted.

Some legislators emphasize, however, that the proposition really amounts to a guarantee of a \$90,000,000-capitalization which a railway expert has pronounced one-fourth "water," and that it is a guarantee of mismanagement, the State taking over all the burdens of public ownership without actually owning the securities which it backs. The fact that the Public Service Commission has approved the Elevated stock issues is declared by some to take the blame from the management. Some legislators are convinced, however, that this confirms the claim that public regulation, as well as private ownership, has broken down in Massachusetts.

Senator Herbert A. Wilson of Boston, one of the joint committee chairmen, stated that the guarantee clause was only an emergency proposition. He contended that the service-at-cost plan in itself is the actual guarantee of the road's financial standing. With a reserve fund of \$1,000,000 acting as a barometer of the road's finances, Senator Wilson declared the State would make up any deficiency only in the remote instance of this reserve fund becoming exhausted.

## NEW YORK VOTES FOR PEACE LEAGUE

ALBANY, N.Y.—The New York Legislature after listening to a speech by former President William Howard Taft today unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a resolution declaring that the State "favors the entrance of the United States, after the war, into a league of nations to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint military forces of the allied nations."

## BOLO'S COUNSEL OPTIMISTIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Friday)—Bolo Pasha's further statements were proceeded with yesterday and speculation is rife. Bolo's counsel is said to be still optimistic.

## SCHEME TO UNITE IRISH OPPOSITION

Dublin Corporation Warns Gov-  
ernment Against Forcing Con-  
scription on Ireland—Unionist  
Paper Makes Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—An attempt at arranging united opposition to conscription is to be made, judging by the resolution of the Dublin Corporation warning the Government against forcing conscription on Ireland and requesting the Lord Mayor to invite Messrs. Dillon, Devlin, De Valera, Arthur Griffiths and representatives of the Irish Trade Union Congress to meet him in conference for and against the conscription and to consider the advisability of setting up an all-Ireland covenant on the subject.

Messrs. De Valera and Griffiths have expressed their willingness to attend. Messrs. Devlin and Dillon have not replied, but Mr. Dillon has lately shown a desire to compromise with Sinn Fein and as a protest against conscription, for example, he advised the withdrawal of John Dooley's candidature for North King's County against a Sinn Feiner. Dooley has therefore decided not to stand, and Dr. McCartan, a Sinn Feiner who is in America, will be returned unopposed.

The Irish sheriff of Cork has telegraphed the resignation of his office to the Lord Lieutenant as a protest against conscription, and protests are being passed by public bodies all over the country.

The Nationalist press is unsparring in its condemnation of the Government and the proposal to conscript priests is an aspect of the bill which appears likely to be bitterly opposed. Mr. Dillon will propose an amendment in the House of Commons to safeguard the position of priests.

Meantime the Unionist Irish Times proposes to Mr. Dillon that he should offer the Government a compromise on the basis of raising seven divisions, or 140,000 men, voluntarily, the Government thereupon to refrain from enforcing conscription.

## Irish Convention Details

Difficulties Summed Up in Words  
"Ulster and Customs"

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Irish Convention has laid the foundation for an agreement on the Irish question which is unprecedented in history. Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the committee, says in a letter accepting the report of that body.

The convention did not find it possible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, says Sir Horace. A majority of the Nationalists, all the seven Labor representatives agreed upon a scheme of Irish self-government which is given in the conclusion reached by the majority, which, he states, should be enacted into law.

In this letter, which is addressed to Mr. Lloyd George, the chairman says the customs question became one of the vital points, and that upon a decision regarding it depended the extent of an agreement which could be reached. The geographical position of Ireland imposed restrictions regarding naval and military affairs, and the claim for Home Rule was concentrated on the demand for unrestricted fiscal powers.

The Nationalists made a strong case for such fiscal powers, and were able to prove that a considerable number of the leading commercial men had come to favor fiscal autonomy. A majority of the Nationalists and of the southern Unionists agreed, in order that a Parliament might be established at once, to postpone the decision in regard to control of the customs. The Nationalists were prepared to agree to free trade with England, but the southern Unionists joined the Ulster Unionists in opposing a separate system of customs control.

The plan for representation for Ireland in the Imperial Parliament was insisted upon by the southern Unionists, says Sir Horace, and the Nationalists conceded it. The Irish members of the Parliament at London under this plan would be elected by the Irish Parliament.

It was agreed that Ireland should contribute to the cost of the imperial service. The Irish Parliament, it was decided, should consist of two houses, the Nationalists guaranteeing that 40 per cent of the lower house should be composed of Unionists.

A majority of the convention adopted (Continued on page two, column five)

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONSCRIPTION ISSUE

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—Unmarried men between 20 and 35 years of age today were forbidden to leave the island by an order-in-council passed by the Newfoundland Government. The order was preliminary to the military service law which it is expected the colonial legislature will enact at a special session called for April 23. Need of raising men to fill the Newfoundland naval and military forces was given by the Cabinet as the reason for calling the legislative session, and conscription has been proposed as necessary for the conservation of man-power in vital industries.

## GERMAN GUN WRECKS A FOUNDLING ASYLUM

PARIS, France (Friday)—A shell fired by the German long-range cannon yesterday struck a foundling asylum in the Rue de la Creche, in the Montrouge district, on the southern outskirts of Paris. Three persons were killed and 11 wounded. Within the hospital were 30 women with newborn babies. One nurse, one patient and one baby were killed, while two probationers, six women patients and three infants were injured.

The building is two stories high, and the shell entered on the ground floor and burst in the middle of a ward. Had it come a half hour earlier it would have made many more victims, for it was visitors' day, and friends of the patients had just left. Another shell struck an open-air bowling alley, and killed a man and a boy, and wounded 10 other persons.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Germans renewed this morning the bombardment of Paris, with their long range guns.

## LINE WILL BE HELD, SAYS LORD READING

British High Commissioner Also  
Declares at Commerce Cham-  
bers Convention German Ob-  
jectives Will Not Be Attained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The line has been held up to now and will be held," Lord Reading, British High Commissioner, told business men of the nation gathered here at the convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, at a big meeting in the Auditorium Theater last night.

"It would be foolish to say that the German attack had not succeeded to a degree," Lord Reading added, immediately declaring, however, that "the objectives they have sought they have not attained and will not attain."

"The whole import of an attack of this kind is that it should succeed completely. Germany's chance and one chance is to continue. We have no fear."

Speaking of the decision to brigade the American troops with the British and French, Lord Reading said, "It means for the time being they will be engaged in battle with us. We are most thankful that your President, speaking for you, enabled that to be done without hesitation."

The spokesman for Great Britain in the United States had a word for American business men on the help that British labor has given in the war. "I would like to pay a tribute," he said, "to the labor of my own country and to say that from the beginning of the war to now labor has played a splendid part. It helps to rule the country. It has responded to every demand after it has understood the nature of the demand."

Lord Reading went on to say that they had followed in England the course of conferring with representatives of labor and leaders of trades unions, and that they had found it to answer "exceedingly well."

The labor is supporting the Government in this war with complete unanimity, he said.

"If you think of it for one moment, when production is so necessary," he continued, "the workman's part is very real. In what he is doing, he is helping the country to win the war and consequently is behaving as a good citizen."

"I do believe," he added, "it is important for workmen here, as with us, to realize that all their efforts should be directed to winning the war."

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## JAPAN MAY ACT IN SIBERIA WITHOUT AMERICAN SUPPORT

Serious Situation Arises Through  
Violence Shown Japanese Res-  
idents in Vladivostok—Family  
of American Consul Leaves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in the Far East

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—The Japanese landing at Vladivostok has been necessitated by violence, especially directed against Japanese residents. Similar acts of brutality are reported from a number of places recently, giving the appearance that Japanese had been singled out. This may force Japan to act without the support of America. Shortly after the Japanese landing the British followed up on Saturday noon. Americans did not land. The situation is undoubtedly serious. The family of the American Consul left the city.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—The Vladivostok Soviet and the Municipal Council have, it is reported, asked in courteous terms Japan's reason for landing, as the incident complained of was a "pure case of burglary," and the Japanese have replied that the measure "was entirely for self-protection and not aimed at intervention. The Bolsheviks have issued a warning to their followers against the danger of hostility to the Japanese."

## Warships at Kronstadt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The first units of battleships and cruisers of the Russian Baltic fleet arrived at Kronstadt on Wednesday night from Helsingfors. The second squadron of torpedo boats and submarines has also been reported off Kronstadt and a miscellaneous squadron of transports and old torpedo boats was expected to arrive at Kronstadt yesterday. Altogether it is said some 200 Russian vessels have left Helsingfors.

German forces have reached Lofn where they have demanded the town Soviet's surrender, the latter refusing and ordering a general mobilization. The Germans have reached Tamarovka, on the way to Bielgorod, severe engagements being reported at several points.

## Russian Note on Landing

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—The Russian official press bureau issued the following statement tonight:

"The American Ambassador at Volga has received a communication from the State Department at Washington to the effect that Admiral Kato effected the landing at Vladivostok exclusively upon his own responsibility, and after landing had notified the English and American commanders and consuls, stating that this step was undertaken only for the purpose of protecting the life and property of Japanese subjects."

## Landing of Americans Unconfirmed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—No word of the landing of American marines at Vladivostok to aid British and Japanese forces already there, as told in press dispatches, had reached the State or Navy departments early today.

The addition of American forces is expected to assure Russian Government officials, who for a time after the Japanese landed appeared inclined to believe that Japan planned an invasion of Siberia. It was believed this



Region in France where Germans are attacking

Heavy fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the River Lys, between Loiane and Lestrem, and further north between Estaires and Steenwerck. North of Arras a German attack has been completely repulsed.



would emphasize that the action taken was purely of a local character. Press dispatches from Moscow have said that the Bolsheviks of this city were not so fearful now as at first that the incident would lead to an advance in Siberia.

Officials would not say today whether instructions had been issued to the commander of the American Asiatic fleet to land marines in cooperation with the Japanese and British if American interests were endangered.

## SWIFT & CO. ADD TO CAPITALIZATION

(Continued from page one)

of violating Food Administration rules and their doors have been closed, 32 of them permanently.

Grain speculators, especially private wire houses are being watched closely. Certain speculative practices, Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator for the United States declares, must be abolished.

Offenses and the number of convictions in each class follow: Profiteering in sugar 18, refusal to accept perishables 7, refusal of eggs 1, shipping goods in bad condition 1, defrauding shipper 1, profiteering in poultry and eggs 6, profiteering in cotton seed 2, violating wheat rules 13, profiteering in corn 1, failure to deliver on contract 1, selling to blacklisted retailers 1, retailers blacklisted 3.

## Warning to Others

Swift & Co. Made to Display Suspension Sign in Windows

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In making public an interpretation of the Federal Food Board's recommendations regarding Swift & Co., ordered to suspend all egg dealings in New York for 30 days from midnight of April 10, and to donate \$3000 in Liberty bonds to the American Red Cross, it became known that it was the board's intention to let the Swift case serve as an example to all egg and produce merchants under the board's jurisdiction.

Swift & Co., probably the largest wholesale dealers in eggs in this city, through its New York branch, was found guilty of selling eggs at 51 cents a dozen at a time when the maximum price set by the Federal Food Board was 48 1/2 cents. The recommendations of the local food board were sustained at a review of the case before the Bureau of Enforcement of the United States Food Administration at Washington.

The order of the Federal Food Board says: "Swift's branches located outside of New York City will not, during the period of suspension, sell or deliver eggs to parties located in New York. It is the intention of the order of the Government that the New York City business in eggs of Swift & Co., be suspended for the period named and that said New York City business is not to be carried on indirectly through the instrumentality of branches outside the city."

"Swift & Co. represent that they have some 12 cars of eggs now rolling to New York. They are directed to divert these cars and not bring them into New York. If any car slips through to New York, Swift & Co. will either ship the car out of New York or else place the eggs in temporary storage during the period of suspension. Swift & Co. are not permitted to bring any further eggs into the city during the period of suspension to be placed in cold storage here."

"Swift & Co. are directed to keep conspicuously in the window of each one of their stores which deals in eggs in the city of New York during the period of suspension a sign three and one-half feet high, reading as follows: 'Swift & Co., by direction of the United States Food Administration, is hereby forbidden to buy, sell or otherwise deal in eggs in the city of New York from April 10 to May 10.'"

## ENGINEERS FOR MAN-POWER PROPOSALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers' ballot on the Government's manpower proposals, taken before the present proposals were issued, resulted as follows: 58,650 for, and 46,332 against.

## NEW GERMAN WARSHIPS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Two new dreadnoughts have been added to the German fleet during the war, according to the Vossische Zeitung, and have participated in the bombardment of the fortifications of the islands of Oesel and Dago. These vessels are the Baden and Bayern, which were launched in 1915 at Kiel and Danzig. They fire 35-centimeter shells.

## PROPOSED ARMY COMMITTEE

PARIS, France (Friday)—Pierre Renaudel, a Socialist Deputy, today proposed to the military committee of the Chamber of Deputies the organization of an inter-allied parliamentary military committee to aid in supervision and coordination in the war. He proposed that the committee be made up of representatives of the American Congress, the British House of Commons, and the French, Italian and Belgian parliaments.

## NORTH END GARDEN SOCIETY

BOSTON, Mass.—Folk dances and songs of allied nations will be given by the North End Garden Association in cooperation with the Library Club House groups tomorrow afternoon in Players Hall, West Newton. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the gardening the North End Garden Association expects to carry on among North End residents during the spring and summer. It is planned to make the work more extensive this year than last as a part of war service.

## EMPEROR CHARLES' LETTER GIVEN OUT

Austrian Ruler Made Peace Advances and Promised to Support "France's Just Claims Regarding Alsace-Lorraine"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Another step in the German-Clemenceau quarrel has been taken by the official publication of the Austrian Emperor Charles' letter in which M. Clemenceau recently claimed the Emperor had admitted France's just claims to Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The following official note was issued last night:

"Once caught in the cogwheels of lying, there is no means of stopping. Emperor Charles, under Berlin's eye, is taking on himself the lying denials of Count Czernin and thus compels the French Government to supply the proof. Herewith is the text of an autograph letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, the Emperor of Austria's brother-in-law, to President Poincaré, and communicated immediately, with the Prince's consent, to the French Premier:

"My dear Sixtus: The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and grief into the world, approaches. All the peoples of my empire are more closely united than ever in the common determination to safeguard the integrity of the monarchy at the cost even of the heaviest sacrifices.

"Thanks to their union, with the generous cooperation of all nationalities, my empire and monarchy have succeeded in resisting the gravest assaults for nearly three years. Nobody can question the military advantages secured by my troops, particularly, in the Balkans.

"France, on her side, has shown force, resistance and dashing courage which are magnificent. We all unreservedly admire the admirable bravery, which is traditional to her army, the spirit of sacrifice of the entire French people.

"Therefore, it is a special pleasure to me to note that, although for the moment adversaries, no real divergence of views or aspirations separates many of my empire from France, and that I am justified in hoping that my keen sympathy for France, joined to that which prevails in the whole monarchy, will forever avoid a return of the state of war, for which no responsibility can fall on me.

"With this in mind, and to show in a definite manner the reality of these feelings, I beg you to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincaré that I will support by every means and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

"Belgium should be entirely reestablished in her sovereignty, retaining entirely her African possessions without prejudice to the compensations she should receive for the losses she has undergone.

"Serbia should be reestablished in her sovereignty and, as a pledge of our good will, we are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic and also wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary. On her side, we will demand, as primordial and essential conditions, that Serbia cease in the future all relation with and suppress every association or group whose political object is the disintegration of the monarchy, particularly the Serbian political society, Narodni Ochrana; that Serbia loyally and by every means in her power prevent any kind of political agitation, either in Serbia or beyond her frontiers, in the foregoing direction and give assurances thereof under the guarantee of the Entente Powers.

"The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas with regard to that country until a legal definite government is established there.

"Having thus laid my ideas clearly before you, I would ask you in turn, after consulting with these two powers, to lay before me the opinion first of France and England, with a view to thus preparing the ground for an understanding on the basis of which official preliminary negotiations could be taken up and reach a result satisfactory to all.

"Hoping that thus we will soon be able together to put a limit to the sufferings of so many millions of men and families now plunged in sadness and anxiety, I beg to assure you of my warmest and most brotherly affection. (Signed) 'CHARLES.'"

The note adds: "Count Czernin, having recognized by his note of April 8 the existence of this negotiation, due to the initiative of a personage of a rank far above his the Austrian Government is now summoned to give an explanation of the 'attempt' avowed by it and of the details of the conversation of its delegates."

## Count Czernin Active

Foreign Minister Returns to Vienna—Germans Demand Explanation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Immediately following the news from Vienna that Emperor Charles had telegraphed to the Kaiser, utterly denying M. Clemenceau's assertion that he recognized France's just claim to Alsace-Lorraine, comes word that Count Czernin has suddenly returned to Vienna. The Foreign Minister must have changed his plans on short notice, for he had just arrived at Bucharest.

All the German newspapers have published a semi-official demand for an early explanation of Emperor Charles' alleged letter and the or-

gans of the Right are severely criticizing the Dual Monarchy and its ruler.

## Emperor in Denial

Telegraphs to Kaiser Disavowing the Charges "With Indignation"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Complete solidarity exists between Austria and Germany and "we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace," says Emperor Charles in a telegram to Emperor William denying the truth of the declaration made early in the week by the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, that he had recognized France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. The message, made public in dispatches from Vienna, reads:

"The French Premier, driven into a corner, is endeavoring to escape from the net in which he has entangled himself by piling up more and more untruth, and he does not hesitate to make the completely false statement that I recognized that France had a just claim to the reacquisition of Alsace-Lorraine. I disavow this assertion with indignation.

"At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are thundering jointly with German cannon on the western front, it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces and I am ready to continue fighting exactly as if it were a question of defending my own land.

"Although in face of this eloquent proof and the full community of aims for which for almost four years we have been waging war I consider it superfluous to waste even a word on M. Clemenceau's false assertion. I desire, nevertheless, to take this opportunity of again assuring you of the complete solidarity which exists between you and me and your empire and mine.

"No intrigues, no attempts, from whomever they may proceed, will impair our loyal comradeship of arms, and we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace."

## COMMERCE CHAMBER WAR RESOLUTIONS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in resolutions unanimously adopted at the sixth annual meeting here today, urged the enactment of legislation for universal military service, reiterated its endorsement of the government control of prices, took a stand favoring unequivocally the elimination of all non-essential industries, and announced its willingness to back to the utmost all measures for winning the war.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Delta Mu Delta Chapter of the Beta Chapter at Boston University. The Alpha Chapter was established in 1913 by five members of the faculty of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University.

Elections for the Young Women's Christian Association of the College of Liberal Arts has resulted as follows: President, Margaret H. Thompson '19, Roslindale; vice-president, Dorothy S. Smyth '19, Manchester, N. H.; treasurer, Dorothy E. Hall '20, Melrose; secretary, Ruth F. Tobey '21, Winthrop; annual member, Phyllis Addison '20, Newton Center.

The Girls' Glee Club of the College of Liberal Arts will give its annual concert in Jacob Slesinger Hall Friday evening. "Family Jars," a satire, will be a special feature, by the students of the Emerson College of Oratory. This year the proceeds are for "L'œuvre des Petits Blessés," Paris.

## MT. HOLYOKE DRIVES

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Plans for three money-raising campaigns within the next few weeks have been made by students of Mt. Holyoke College. A Liberty Loan drive will be started next week, in charge of a student committee aided by an advisory board of the faculty. In May the young women will set out to obtain funds for the Red Cross, and for the expenses of a Mt. Holyoke representative in the intercollegiate reconstruction unit for France and of a canteen worker with the Young Men's Christian Association division abroad. Mt. Holyoke students brought \$49,200 in Liberty Loan bonds during the last previous campaign and subscribed \$13,000 to the Y. M. C. A. fund.

## ELEVATOR CASE FINDING

BOSTON, Mass.—After an investigation into the Carney Building elevator case the Suffolk County Grand Jury lays the blame on an "utterly inadequate" force supplied to that department for elevator inspections. The jurors also find that inspectors, public and private, of so-called safety devices on elevators have largely been confined to "eye-tests," and this is "no inspection at all. At present six men look after 10,200 elevators and 7000 licensed operators," says the report.

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—The satinwood period, from 1760 to 1820 formed the subject of the last lecture in the course on antiques given this morning by Ross Maynard at the Women's City Club. It was illustrated with several especially beautiful pieces of furniture including Adam, Sheraton and Hepplewhite pieces. Miss Leslie Hopkinson was to lecture on current events to club members in Pilgrim Hall this afternoon. This evening S. K. Ratcliffe will speak to members and guests on "Government and the New Democracy" in Pilgrim Hall.

## HOMERULE MISSION STOPPED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Home Rule Mission to England, including Tilak, has been turned back at Colombo, Ceylon, by British government instructions, their passports being cancelled.

## WASHINGTON AND PREMIER'S SPEECH

Mr. Lloyd George's Pronouncement Before British House of Commons Has Stirred Capital to an Extraordinary Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seldom has the national capital of the United States manifested more interest in a public pronouncement of a high official of another nation than it has manifested during the past two days in the speech delivered on Tuesday by Mr. David Lloyd George before the British House of Commons.

This speech has been carefully scanned, studied and discussed by officials, high and low, and indeed has formed practically the only topic of conversation in the corridors of the Capitol. It was frequently referred to in both Houses of Congress by members, who saw in it a cogent argument why the United States should waste no time and spare no effort in getting men and supplies to France to strengthen the armies of the Allies, who are fighting with such determination against the onslaughts of the enemy.

Perhaps the point in the address of the British Premier which was singled out as of especial interest was the announcement that the draft law was to be applied to Ireland. The fact that this decision had been reached created considerable surprise and provoked much speculation. That it is a departure of the utmost importance, conceded by every one. In some quarters there was a disposition to believe that the wisdom of the move is questionable, on account of the opposition that is anticipated from a certain section of Ireland. Such people pointed out that, in their opinion, it would have been better policy to have included Ireland in the draft at the beginning than to inaugurate this policy at this particular juncture.

On the whole, however, the general impression seems to be that the British Government could no longer, consistently with the national safety, continue to grant Ireland an immunity which is denied to any other people fighting the German Empire. There is nothing but admiration for the courageous stand which the British Premier has taken on this issue. That the decision was made after due consideration of all the attendant circumstances is here taken for granted. It was pointed out, however, that Ireland would have every opportunity to show by voluntary enlistment its willingness to contribute its fair and just quota to the cause of civilization and that the determination of the Premier indicated that that country's sense of duty to the cause was found lacking. For this reason, it is believed that the United States and every part of the British Empire will give their moral support to the policy of the Government in this matter and that regardless of what differences of opinion might have been held in the past.

Notwithstanding, however, the fact that the moral support of the United States will be at this time of immense value to the British Government and to the prosecution of the war, attempts have already been made, by the same propagandists who were active in the Sinn Féin rebellion, to influence members of Congress and to create in the United States a public opinion unfavorable to the program just inaugurated by the British Government with a view to the inclusion of Ireland in the draft. It has been put up in Washington, calling attention to what is called the attempt of the British Government to collect a "blood tax" from the Irish people. Some Irish organizations, moreover, it is learned, are preparing for an appeal to the President and others connected with the national Administration.

It is believed, however, that Washington has learned too much of the German spy system and of the whispering propaganda which is being carried on by any who under the guise of Irish patriotism may be playing the game of the enemy. The bill just passed by the Senate to punish any one interfering with the success of American arms, it is believed, sufficiently broad to include those who indulge in propaganda prejudicial to the efficiency of the British forces, as there is, from now on, only one army of the Allies.

The decision of the British Government to call the service men up to 50 years of age has also brought to Washington a realization of the enormous sacrifices that Great Britain is ready to make. It is interpreted not as a sign of weakness but as an evidence of added determination to see the struggle through. There is little doubt that this fact, together with other statements made by Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the United States will have a wholesome and beneficial effect in speeding up the preparations now under way for sending material help to the Allies.

Julius Kahn, representative from California, probably reflected the attitude of Congress when he said in the House yesterday: "No one can have read the speech of the English Premier, delivered in the House of Commons last Tuesday, without becoming impressed with the seriousness of the European War situation and the magnitude of the task that lies before us. I think I understand the psychology of the German people and I know that they must be defeated for the sake of our own peace and the contentment of the American people on this Western Hemisphere."

## MILITARY SCIENCE CONFERENCE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Announcement is made that a conference of professors of military science and tactics from New England colleges and from

those in the Middle Atlantic States where military training units are maintained will be held at Harvard University on May 28. The work of the Harvard R. O. T. C. will be inspected at the Fresh Pond intrenchments, and in the evening the instructors will assemble to consider the best method of coordinating in the summer training at the various colleges.

## SCHEME TO UNITE IRISH OPPOSITION

(Continued from page one)

a series of resolutions forming a complete plan of self-government under which the Irish Parliament would have full powers over all internal legislation. Pending a decision concerning the customs question, the imposition of duties and excise would remain with the Imperial Parliament, but the entire proceeds of these taxes would be paid into the Irish exchequer.

The difficulties of the convention, Sir Horace remarks, may be summed up in two words: "Ulster and the customs."

The Ulster Unionist delegates remained in the convention in the hope that some form of home rule would be proposed which might modify the determination of those whom they represented to have neither take part in an Irish Parliament. The Nationalists strove to win them by concessions but they were unable to accept any scheme presented, and the only plan they discussed was confined to the exclusion of their whole province.

Lord Middleton brought forward a suggestion which looked like a workable compromise. It accepted self-government. In return for the special minority representation in the Irish Parliament, which already had been conceded by the Nationalists, it offered to that Parliament complete power over internal legislation and the administration of direct taxation and excise, but insisted upon permanent reservation to the Imperial parliament of the power to fix customs duties.

## TRAVEL LIMITING BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Flood Bill, to prevent in war time departure or entry of people from or to the United States when contrary to public safety, was favorably reported to the House today. It is intended to supplement the Trading-with-the-enemy Act.

The Attorney General has ruled that under present laws neither the President nor the Executive departments have the power to curb "general departure or entry to travelers."

## GENERAL CROZIER IN ITALY

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Brig. Gen. William Crozier and Col. James L. Walsh, of the United States Army, have been received by General Zupelli, Minister of War, Francesco Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, and General D'Alloio, Minister of Munitions, after which they visited several of the arms factories and left for the front.

## CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

BOSTON, Mass.—Fundamental ideas in organizing social forces were emphasized by Mrs. Robert A. Woods in an address yesterday afternoon to members of the Institute for Workers with Girls under the Committee on Recreation for Women and Girls of the War Community Service. The lecture was given at the School for Social Workers on Somerset Street and was one of a series.

## AUTO DRIVER IS ARRESTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—David G. Carpenter of this city, was arrested on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor Thursday night and his three companions, Alexander Moore, Martin Angolian and Harry Badgoorian, were arrested on charges of drunkenness.

## DRAFT ANIMALS' MANES RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order issued today from the War Department directs that the manes of all draft animals shall be clipped or roached, and that the hair removed must be preserved to be disposed of according to instructions to be issued later.

## FRENCH ENEMY ALIEN BILL

PARIS, France (Friday)—A bill introduced yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies provides that the subject of an enemy power who has not declared his nationality to the police authorities within a week after the bill becomes a law shall be treated as a spy and be shot.

## SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL FAILS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Without taking a formal vote, the Assembly committee today decided not to report the Lawson bill, which would permit professional baseball games on Sunday afternoons. This action means virtually the defeat of the measure.

## SOCCER GAME POSTPONED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The semi-final soccer football match for the national challenge cup between the Fall River Rovers and the West Hudson team of Harrison, N. J., scheduled for tomorrow, was postponed today until April 20.

## BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

BOSTON, Mass.—The Bostonian Society will hold a meeting in the Old State House, on Tuesday, April 16, at 8 p. m. Sherwin L. Cook, president of the Roxbury Historical Society, will read a paper entitled, "The Genius of Charles Sumner."

## TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

Miss Anna Barrows, "Home Economics," and R. Clapton Sturgis, "Housing the Shipbuilders." Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

## DRAFT CHANGE PLAN DEBATED IN HOUSE

Proposal Is to Use Number of Men in Class One Instead of Population as Basis—Julius Kahn Piloting the Measure

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fight over changing the draft quota from a basis of population to the number of men in class 1 was opened in the House today with Julius Kahn, Representative from California, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, piloting the administration measure.

S. H. Dent, chairman of the Military Committee, who declined to pilot the original Draft Bill, which was sponsored by Representative Kahn, headed the opposition.

"No one can read the speech which the English Premier delivered in the House of Commons last Tuesday," said Mr. Kahn, "without becoming impressed with the seriousness of the war situation and the magnitude of the task that lies before us."

"The proposed legislation takes the available from each locality in proportion to the resources of that locality. It brings fewer inequalities than under the first draft. Population figures have been misleading in numerous instances."

Mr. Kahn said the military committee minority was "too narrow viewed," and asked what would be thought if England, Scotland or Wales quibbled over how much each had furnished or if in France, Normandy said to Brittany, "We will wait till you have made up your quota."

Representative Nicholas of South Carolina, Democrat, opposed the War Department's plan, as did Representative Mendell of Wyoming, Republican. Mr. Nicholas said he was opposed to any law that would give the War Department the right to make any section of the country bear the brunt of the war and all sections to reap the benefit.

## STAFF APPOINTMENTS FOR APRIL 19 PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, who has in charge the patriotic parade on Friday, April 19, has announced the following appointments upon his official staff: Col. Warren P. Newcomb, U. S. A.; Col. Paul F. Straub, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel F. Dallam, U. S. A.; Maj. Frank Geare, U. S. A.; Capt. John Kennard, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry D. Oakes, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. H. Morris, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. F. Stolla, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Adams, U. S. N.; Ensign F. P. Chase, U. S. N. The French military mission to the United States will have as its official representatives, Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, and Lieut. Andre Morize, and the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission will be represented by Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, Maj. Melvin M. Hart, and Capt. Charles L. O'Brien.

Lieut. Richard Harte, U. S. N. A., has been assigned as aide-de-camp to the division commander, and the staff has been ordered to report at the corner of Hereford and Marlboro streets at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the parade, where mounts will be ready for them.

Brigadier-General Johnston has instructed band leaders to arrange varied programs, and an effort will be made to have no two organizations playing the same tune along the line of march. Several bands from Camp Devens at Ayer are to participate, also a signal corps band and one from Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor.

## NEW SCHOOL FOR HARVARD

BOSTON, Mass.—Beginning with April 22, a school for employment managers will be opened at Harvard University. Following the experiment at the University of Rochester, N. Y., which has proved successful, the Government feels safe in establishing a second school in the country, and has selected Harvard University, with Prof. Roy W. Kelly of that institution as director. The Government, it is stated, will have the cooperation of the Boston University in its work, as well as that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The third school is soon to be opened at Washington University, Seattle.

## CONFIRMATION RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation by the Senate of Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbia University, to be an Assistant Secretary of War, was recommended unanimously today by the Senate Military Committee.

## ARCHBISHOP OF YORK HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia University on Thursday.

## Still plenty of fresh, new \$1 dress-like aprons

To people in close touch with the soaring prices and scarcity of cotton this will be very good and amazing news indeed. One is sketched, striped percale with elastic-run adjustable waistline. Sizes are 34 to 44.

Filets—mail orders filled—third floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that have voted to favor, 11.  
Number that have voted against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 37.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
NEWLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—March 4.  
TEXAS—March 19.  
DELAWARE—March 18.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

## ARMY CHAPLAIN LAW BROADENED

Amendment Adopted in Congress Which Permits the Appointment of Persons Who Are Not Ordained Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During consideration in the House on Monday of the bill to increase the number of chaplains in the United States Army, Congressman D. R. Anthony Jr., of Kansas, secured the adoption of an amendment to the bill to broaden the law now governing the appointment of chaplains so as to permit the appointment of persons duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization and of good standing therein.

"The present law," said Mr. Anthony, "requires that only those persons may be appointed chaplains who are regularly ordained ministers of recognized religious denominations. Among the denominations which do not have regularly ordained ministers, as these terms are popularly understood, is the Christian Science organization, and, in adopting the amendment offered, Congress has conferred upon the Christian Science church the privilege of presenting the names of qualified members of that church for consideration by the War Department in making appointments of chaplains: in other words by the adoption of this amendment Congress has removed the barrier, which has heretofore prevented members of the Christian Science and other denominations from securing commissions as chaplains in the army."

"Some time ago Congress passed a bill providing for the appointment of 20 additional chaplains in the army to be apportioned among religious denominations not recognized by existing law, and among the better-known denominations this included the Christian Science church, the Unitarian church and the Jewish church. The recognition extended in this act applied, however, only to the 20 additional chaplains and did not change the existing law governing the appointment of chaplains in the regular army as such appointments had previously been made or as they would subsequently be made. The effect of my amendment, therefore, is to extend permanent recognition to denominations heretofore not recognized in the appointment and apportionment of chaplains in the military establishment of



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S  
CAMBRAI DISPATCH

Makes Clear the Great Gains  
Which Resulted From the  
British Commander-in-Chief's  
Offensive Last November

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Sir Douglas Haig's Cambrai dispatch makes clear the objects aimed at by that offensive and the reasons which induced the commander to undertake it, and seeks to justify the determinations arrived at in the course of the battle and the methods taken to carry them out. He writes, "Whatever may be the final decision on this point, as well as on the original decision to undertake the enterprise at all with the forces available, the continuation of our efforts against Flanders-Notre-Dame gave rise to severe fighting, in which our troops more than held their own."

The sound strategy which undertook to carry out a local offensive in an unexpected and comparatively quiet part of the battle front, the methodical and concealed preparations which brought troops and heavy tanks to the chosen neighborhood, the secrecy maintained by all up to the moment of striking, as well as the brilliant tactical conception under which the warning artillery bombardment was omitted and which, in its stead, sent the tanks forward as wire and obstacle crushers, thus opening the way for the infantry who followed close behind, all these combined went to complete a master stroke which deserved even greater success than was obtained on the first day. As it was, it just failed to become a real, crushing blow from which the German army might never have recovered.

Figure for a moment the position of the German defending force. There was no warning of impending attack, but with the outburst of artillery barrage and hidden in clouds of smoke, the tanks arrived, crushing great lanes through the barbed wire entanglements, smashing up machine guns and driving the infantry to ground, so that in a moment, as it were, the situation for the Germans changed. Instead of being comparatively secure behind the tremendous strength of the modern barbed wire entanglement, not only were the tanks among them, but the British infantry with bomb and bayonet were on top of them, following them into and driving them out of their dugouts and ground shelters. The main system of the Hindenburg line and its outer defenses were rapidly overrun, and tanks and infantry proceeded, in accordance with the program, to the attack on the Hindenburg reserve line.

In this second advance Bonavis Ridge, Latzen Wood, La Vacquerie and Hainin Ridge beyond it, Ribecourt and Hainin were carried, the capture of the last two villages securing the flank of the left center attack against Flesquières and the German positions on the southern side of the village. Here very stout opposition was encountered, the attack was held up, and a number of tanks were knocked out by direct hits. The delay experienced at Flesquières was mainly instrumental for the failure to obtain possession of all the objectives sought in the 48 hours which Sir Douglas Haig counted as being at his disposal before the enemy could bring up large reinforcements. Another reason was that the hope of letting loose masses of cavalry, who were kept ready, was not fulfilled. Their intended rôle was "thoroughly to disorganize the enemy's system of command and intercommunication in the whole area, between the Canal d'Escaut, the River Seneffe, and the Canal du Nord, as well as to the east and northeast of Cambrai." The dispatch refers but little to the work of the cavalry in the mounted rôle. Apparently its intended task was not found feasible owing to the wrecking of the bridge at Masnières only one squadron being able to get across by a temporary bridge. At the end of the first day three German systems had been broken through to a depth of some four and a half miles on a wide front, and 5000 prisoners taken.

The next morning Flesquières was carried and this enabled the advance to become more general and great progress was made, but the close of the day, that is, the 48 hours at the end of which enemy reinforcements might be expected, did not leave the British in a satisfactory position. It was a case of either going on, that is, renewing the attack, or going back. A sharp salient had been made by the capture of Noyelles Cantaine and Fontaine-Notre-Dame, for from the latter village the British line ran through the southern outskirts of Bourlon Wood and continued west short of the spur outside the wood, that is, Fontaine was commanded from both sides and Bourlon high ground commanded Flesquières.

Sir Douglas Haig decided, taking everything into consideration, the chief points being his weakness in men and their fatigue, to continue the attack after a rest. To give up so much ground, won by such heroism, and go back to the Flesquières Ridge, when it appeared that a little more push and much greater results would be obtained, was ruled out and the decision made to renew the attack. There was besides the necessity of creating a further diversion to aid the Italian armies in their retreat, to prevent the Germans sending reinforcements to that front; also the Germans appeared on the point of making a retirement east.

Nov. 22 was spent in resting and reorganizing. There followed five days of hard fighting in which Fontaine village was lost and important positions won, Bourlon Wood high ground and village among them. In the last few days of the month there were ample signs of the coming German counter-attack, which was in-

tended to cut off the whole British forces in the salient made by their success, and push through to the high ground at Trescault and Beaucamp. It came with great rapidity, when it did start on Nov. 30 and has already been chronicled. What gave it its success on the south was the lack of an advancing barrage to announce its arrival, the many folds of ground and ravines in the chalky country, the amount of smoke shell and bombs used, the early morning mist and the weakness of the British garrison at the extreme end of the line.

Apparently the strong French force which had been placed where it could be moved forward rapidly in the exploitation of a British success, was withdrawn, otherwise it would certainly have been brought to the assistance of the British when they were badly overrun in the first rush, until the German tide was stemmed by the magnificent gallantry of the guards division which got into action at about noon, and by the steadiness of the famous twenty-ninth division, who held on to their positions on the Masnières front even after their artillery positions had been taken in rear. A number of tanks too which were moving off to rest, were rapidly brought back into action and gave great assistance in holding up the Germans. On the northern side, the German attack was even heavier, but it was preceded by a barrage, started later, and was over more open ground. Though it effected penetration it was driven out and enormous losses inflicted. The final result was that the British had to retire on the Flesquières Ridge which they now hold, being a net gain of over 12,000 yards of the former German front line, and about 10,500 yards of the Hindenburg line and Hindenburg reserve line, with the villages of Ribecourt, Flesquières and Hainin. In addition considerable indirect assistance was given to Italy. German reinforcements intended for that front were brought to Cambrai, and enormous losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Had a strategic reserve been formed earlier and placed at the disposal of the Allied Council at Versailles, to which greater powers, aimed at securing unity of counsel and power to carry it out have now been given, reinforcements sufficient to enable Sir Douglas Haig to carry those further positions which were necessary for the retention of his advanced line at Bourlon Wood and also to carry out that greater move on to the Seneffe, which he had hoped to be able to push to a conclusion, might well have been forthcoming. In any case such a reserve, capable of being applied to any threatened point, over and above the armies of the various commanders-in-chief, has long been a necessity.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
COTTON ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The arrests in connection with the extensive trading with the enemy said to have been carried on by a great Milanese silk spinning company have been followed by further inquiries and arrests in connection with a cotton thread company of Turin. Advocate Levi, president of the Cotton Thread Company of Turin, and its vice-president, Advocate Enrico Salini, have both been arrested. It has been found that the company in question, as well as another company, that of the Cotonificio Nazionale, situated just outside Turin, were connected with the Wolf Company which carried on its operations at Monza until the beginning of the war, and then reappeared as the Turin company in order to continue its activities undisturbed.

The whole of the property of the firm of Wolf is said to have been acquired by the Italian Thread Company for 240,000 lire, a sum out of all proportion to its real value. Indeed the undervaluation was so great that the registration office at Monza refused, so it is stated in the press, to accept that figure and wished to enforce a tax upon a larger sum. The firm of Wolf is alleged to have carried on a very large business with all parts of the world, and during the period of Italian neutrality their trade greatly increased.

Signor Pirolini, whose speech in the Chamber was the immediate occasion of the inquiries into the operations of these firms and the subsequent arrests, addressing a meeting of the Committee for Action Connected with Internal Defense in Milan, recently, gave a résumé of the salient points connected with Italian intervention up till last October. On entering the war, Italy, he said, had had to carry on a double struggle, one on the frontier against the enemy's armies and one in the interior of the country in order to get rid of industrial and economic Germanization. Germany's successes in the war had been due, the speaker declared, not to the sword of Hindenburg, but to her industrial organization. Without this organization, Germany, deprived of raw materials, would have been beaten by this time. Germany could soon be conquered by means of the blockade, but this had been theoretic rather than real, because supplies of raw materials had reached the enemy through neutral countries, not from Italy only, but also from England and France.

Signor Pirolini declared that he had frequently urged upon the Government the necessity for vigilance and action in this matter, but as it took no steps he had decided to bring the matter before the Chamber. He declared that when the first arrests took place in connection with the Silk Thread Company of Milan, Levi and Salini had endeavored to destroy the proof of their own guilt by burning their registers, forgetting that their mail, which was confiscated by the authorities, contained incriminating evidence. An order of the day was passed, the meeting declaring that the facts which had led to the recent arrests amounted to the crime of high treason and not merely to that of trading with the enemy, and demanding swift and exemplary punishment for the guilty ones.

GERMANY'S SERIOUS  
RAILWAY PROBLEM

Deterioration of Rolling Stock Is  
Steadily Gaining on Replacement,  
Added Territory Only  
Increasing the Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is well known that, for a long time past, the Germans, as was indicated in the cable dispatches on the subject which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for March 13, have had a serious problem to consider in their railways and there have also been indications that they were unable to meet it in any real sense of the term. In other words, their railways have been steadily deteriorating and they have found themselves unable to do anything except put up with it. The outburst of German indignation last year, when it was alleged that the British had sunk several German merchantmen inside Dutch territorial waters, found its explanation in the condition of the German railways. The ships in question were part of a shipping line started by Germany between Scandinavia and Germany via Holland to relieve the railways, and it was a bitter and irritating disappointment to find that British naval power still existed in the North Sea, so often "swept" by the German Navy, and was adequate to stop anything of the kind. Similarly the sand and gravel question between Holland and Britain had a connection with the same problem. On the one hand, the Germans were determined to make no concession in the matter, for the relief to their own rolling stock by sending the sand and gravel over the Dutch waterways was vital to them. On the other hand, Britain was determined that Germany should not be permitted to make good her failing railway resources by utilizing the transport facilities of a neutral country.

It is not, however, generally realized how serious the position is in Germany, and on looking into the facts it may well be thought astonishing that Germany, with her acclaimed material efficiency, should have permitted such deterioration in an essential part of her military machine. For Prussian militarism strikes along its railways. They were built, indeed, with this purpose in view—among others no doubt—while the "jealous commercial rivals" surrounding Germany never thought of railways except in terms of commerce and similar traffic. Russia, indeed, the bugbear of the German public, hardly built any railways at all while Germany was interlarding the other side of her frontier with a network of strategic railways from Cracow to the Gulf of Danzig. Railways are, indeed, the wheels of the war machine and if they break down the whole machine breaks down likewise.

The facts in this article, it will be noted, are gathered mainly from German sources and have been received by this paper from an authoritative source accustomed to sifting out the true from the false in studying the German situation. The position in Germany before the war was that Germany had some 39,000 miles of railway to work with Austria-Hungary the total mileage was 67,000. In 1914 Germany had 622,000 goods wagons for her own use, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 11 last. What is the position today?

Two authorities, the undersecretary to the Ministry of Railways in the Prussian Landtag and a newspaper at the center of the wagon-building industry, Silesia, namely the Schlesische Zeitung, have given figures at different times which confirm each other. They show that since the war began, Germany had built approximately 120,000 wagons up to the end of last year. Dr. von Breitenbach, Prussian Minister of Public Works, used the same figure in a loose way which might have been read as meaning that it represented a net increase during the war. However, it appears that, in September last, Germany had no fewer than 155,000 of her wagons working on the railways of Belgium, Poland, Courland, Rumania and Serbia, and there may have been more on the French and Italian railways. The invaded districts, in fact, have been a severe drain on Germany in regard to railway resources, for while Germany captured the railways of the occupied territories she never secured the equivalent rolling stock. Deduct from the 155,000 wagons in occupied territories the 120,000 wagons built during the war and Germany has suffered a net decrease of wagons for her own use of 35,000. Then there is wasteage which is more difficult to calculate. The life of a wagon is from 25 to 30 years and probably no railwayman would put the automatic wastage, apart from the enormously increased wear and tear of war conditions, in the three and a half years of war at less than 35,000 wagons. That is a very conservative estimate, but accepting it, and adding it to the net decrease of 35,000 already mentioned, there is a net decrease of at least 70,000 in the number of Germany's wagons since the war began.

Statistics of this kind are notoriously dangerous, but there is a mass of evidence to support their general teaching. The progressive deterioration of German rolling stock is indicated by Dr. von Breitenbach's official figures of repairs. A wagon requires heavy repairs every three years and, on the basis of the number of German wagons at the beginning of the war, it is evident that every month there should, with ordinary peace-time wear and tear that is to say, be some 17,000 German trucks passing through the repair shops. At the end of October last, however, Dr. von Breitenbach stated, there were 42,000 trucks under repair as against 26,700 at the end of October, 1916.

There is plenty of evidence, also, as to the difficulty of building wagons

and locomotives in Germany. An official notice of Nov. 28 last made certain recommendations as to the delivery of railway wagons, because "all wagon builders are very considerably in arrears with their deliveries for the state railways and the difficulties as to labor, materials and coal supplies offer little or no prospect of such arrears being made up." Prussia set herself a building program for 1917-18 of 40,000 wagons and 2200 locomotives, but there was a grave failure to produce these totals. The officially admitted deficit by the end of last year was 15,000 wagons and up to about 600 locomotives. Instead of raising the program for 1918-19 it was lowered, the Prussian railway administration proposing to purchase the balance—though where was not specified. Whether Germany can draw on the neighboring neutrals to any great extent is very questionable. Austria in the same way finds, according to the Austrian Minister of Public Works, von Homann, and others, that locomotives and wagons are being worn out and cannot be replaced quickly enough. At any time, von Homann said, 20 per cent of Austrian locomotives were undergoing repairs.

Various causes are mentioned for the unsatisfactory position as to deterioration renewals and building generally. The well-known lack of grease and lubricating substances in Germany appears to be a vital factor. Substitute materials to replace copper and tin especially have proved most unsatisfactory, especially in Austria. The railways are gravely overworked, and mechanical progression. The lack of building materials, the shortage of labor and the declining output of the available labor prevent building overtaking deterioration. The deterioration of the permanent ways is such that neutrals have described the German railways as "shaking to pieces"—no doubt an exaggeration, as is also perhaps the statement of a German railway official last autumn that by August, 1918, at the then rate of deterioration two-thirds of the German locomotives would be completely worn out. The demands of the army and of the munition factories on the railways have, of course, continuously increased, with inevitable results, and the personnel of the railways has also suffered, the best of the railway staffs being removed to the army or the occupied territories.

It is not to be assumed that military needs can be met by raiding the railway facilities of the civilian population. That has already been done, apparently to the full. Indeed the army has itself to submit to enormous sacrifices in order to make the railways work at all. In October last, the leave of soldiers in the field was abolished down by half, while it was abolished altogether in the case of officers and men on garrison duty. Finally in the last fortnight of January last all leave was abolished altogether. And if certain burdens on the railways will be somewhat lightened in the summer months, on the other hand Germany, by her own account, will have a super-offensive on the west making an unheard-of drain on her railways, and on the east her wagons ought to be engaged in bringing to the German people those stores of food which their Government has promised them. Certainly there is no reason to think that Germany will be able to eke out her railway resources by drawing upon Russia. It is a very big question whether Germany can do the one or the other task at any rate with the thoroughness which is essential.

In a subsequent article the coal problem and its interconnection with the railway problem will be considered.

REFORM OF ITALIAN  
BUREAUCRACY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The flourishing state and increasing development of the Railwaymen's Association, notwithstanding the difficult conditions prevailing at the present time, was emphasized by one of the delegates at the recent meeting of representatives of the association from all parts of Italy. The policy to be followed by the executive of the association toward the proposal for the reform of the bureaucracy recently put forward by Signor Nitti was discussed by the meeting. The general opinion was decidedly in favor of supporting the reform, one of the speakers strongly urging that the unconditional support of the association should be given to the proposal, together with that of all the other state employees. He severely criticized the present methods by which the administration of the State was carried on and related a number of anecdotes which caused a considerable amount of amusement to his hearers illustrating the ways of the bureaucracy. It was proposed that a committee should be appointed which should lay the views of the organization before the Government and should propose its participation in the preliminary studies for the proposed reforms. The reduction of the number of employees in the offices, and the payment of better wages to those who remained, was one of the reforms urged at the meeting. Advocate Pozzi, adviser of the association, deplored the fact that the same democratic spirit which must animate the society of tomorrow was not more widely diffused among the masses. He approved the criticisms made by the meeting and praised the new consciousness which was rising among the workers and primarily and above all among the railwaymen, of whose spirit of sacrifice and discipline he expressed his approval.

**WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN AFRICA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The motion for embodying women's suffrage in the Electoral Reform Bill was rejected by the House of Assembly at Cape Town by 54 votes to 33.

MR. OZAKI ON THE  
TERAUCHI MINISTRY

Former Minister of Justice Suggests That the Government to  
Succeed the Terauchi Cabinet  
Should Be a Hara Ministry

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—Mr. Ozaki, the prominent statesman of the Kenseikai, formerly the Minister of Justice, who figured prominently in the Diet recently by delivering the chief speech in favor of the want-of-confidence resolution, gives an interview to the reporter for the Tokyo Asahi, in which he adds an explanation to what he meant in his address in the Diet.

"If the Terauchi ministry will not make Japan's war aim known," he says, "it will have to follow in the footsteps of England, France, America and other countries. For participating in the war, Japan may not be able to gain anything." In Mr. Ozaki's opinion, under the present condition of the world, a perfect peace can never be expected. To illustrate by a mere example, the powers are for equality of opportunity and open door in China. But in America and Australia, they are treating Japanese with discrimination. Just how great a loss the Empire will suffer from that state of affairs cannot be estimated. It is very necessary for the Empire to declare her war aims, from the point of view of peace, justice and humanity of the world. As for the mobilization question, with the declaration of the war aims, the question can be settled, because the Empire will be able to declare publicly that with the best of her ability shown she could not undertake the mobilization. In that way what Japan has been doing can be made to be understood by the West. But the Premier does not do anything in that respect, but merely retains his 'chair'."

Then Mr. Ozaki touches on the question of the resignation of Mr. Oshikawa, chief of the Government Iron Foundry, and says that Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as the man in the responsible position, should take the responsibility for the contract to sell steel shapes to a private concern. Yet Mr. Nakashoji says that he is going to do his best. So Mr. Ozaki will see what is the best thing that Mr. Nakashoji can do.

From these and other questions, Mr. Ozaki judges that the Terauchi ministry is destined to fall quickly. As for the ministry to succeed, Mr. Ozaki suggests as his desire that it should be a Hara ministry, and not a coalition ministry, because in a coalition ministry all sorts of capable men from all directions must be gathered. Should Germany advance eastward and the Empire face serious dangers, then such a coalition ministry might be formed by setting aside all sentimental considerations or party politics. But at present it is very difficult to do that. After the Seiyukai ministry, other ministries may come, such as the Kenseikai ministry, or the Kokuminto ministry. At any rate, if the majority party should succeed to the power, then the idea of party government will be carried out into effect. Mr. Ozaki doubts whether such state of affairs can be brought about and says that it may be only his desire, and nothing else. The nation may still think that Count Terauchi as a military general is a bigger man than Mr. Hara who has no title of nobility. But if Mr. Hara could shake hands with Viscount Kato and then Marquis

## War Time Menus

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Salonji could join the company, then they will form such a combination as to renew the political atmosphere a great deal.

"At any rate," Mr. Ozaki observes, "the present is a very serious time. The Terauchi ministry is only exposing its incompetence. The dignity of the Empire is suffering considerably. The nation wants a powerful ministry which can contribute toward bringing about permanent peace of the world."

GREETINGS FROM  
DUTCH SUFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A meeting of the Dutch Women's Suffrage Association was held at The Hague to celebrate the suffrage victories won on Jan. 9, in the Parliament of Great Britain and the Congress of the United States. The meeting also drew attention to the contrast between this recognition of complete democracy and the semi-democracy of the Netherlands, where women have been granted eligibility for election without the right to vote themselves.

An address was given by Dr. Jacobs, president of the association, in which she spoke of the suffrage victories won in other countries and expressed the hope that Holland would not long remain content with a substitute for democracy, especially since their sovereignty was a woman. Great enthusiasm was shown by the audience and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

"This meeting, called together at The Hague on Jan. 28, 1918, by the Association for Woman Suffrage, in order to celebrate the victories gained by the cause of woman suffrage in the United States and in Great Britain during the past year—further progress being expected in North America, Hungary and Sweden—congratulates the national associations for woman suffrage of the said countries on the success of their work; expresses its thanks to the governments of those countries for the very thorough insight into the requirements of modern times which they have evinced, which will set an example to other nations; appeals to the Dutch nation that they may this year be successful in electing a government which will also grant to women their due, the right to participate in the government of State and commune; and expresses its firm belief that in the first year of the session of the newly elected States General a bill for suffrage will be brought in through which active suffrage will be granted to all women of the Netherlands."

## DISCHARGES CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—All previous orders regarding the discharge of N. C. O's, and men from the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are suspended in a telegram received from Ottawa. In future according to the new orders only "E" category men (those totally exempt from service) will be discharged, while A, B, C and D class men, who are required for other units, will be transferred to a special service company. It is understood that all such men will form the nucleus for garrison depots to be established in every military district throughout Canada.



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## LETTERS

Must the Farmer Be the Goat?  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I notice in Notes and Comments in Saturday, March 23, at bottom of column commencing "It would seem to the impartial observer" and ending with "The farmers of the United States used to be strongly against the pampering or protection of any special interest and they were nearer right than they are today in demanding special privileges for themselves." Now I have noticed in your most valuable paper and your editorials, some comments on the farmer before. I happen to be one of the seemingly obnoxious and discredited farmers. In all fairness, if you will just get over the fence or even try and look through the cracks of the fence at things on the other side, you might get a different viewpoint. I do not pretend the farmers as a whole are above criticism, but why is the farmer always the goat? If they were not going to limit the price he had to pay for things, why limit the price of what he had to sell? Why not rather do what should have been done years ago: stop the gambling in food products? You very well know the farmer has nothing to say in fixing the price of what he buys. The other fellow sets the price of all. When I speak of the farmer it is the average farmer I mean, not the special farmer that does everything on a large scale. There are lots of people making millions out of this world calamity. Why deny the farmer the right to pay expenses? We had poor crops here last year, to be sure, so it hits us harder than in some other localities. I know one farmer that had to sell his cows last fall in order to live and pay expenses. I have reason to be very grateful for I had a fairly good crop.

Now I hope you will receive this in the spirit that it is meant. I simply wished you to glance at the other side. I do not claim but what there are plenty of farmers and far too many that would, if they could, use this great seeming calamity to mankind (or rather a blessing in disguise) for an excuse to make large profits out of it. It does seem an awful price to have to pay for reform, or truth, but it seems mortals always have to pay dearly before they are ready to accept good at its true value.

(Signed) C. A. RINEAR.

Spokane, Wash.

## NO CHANGE IN LORD'S DAY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Assurances have been received from the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, according to a letter from one of the field secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance, that the Government will not amend the Lord's Day Act to encourage Sunday work in the interests of greater production.



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BRITISH KEEP THE  
ENEMY OFF HILLS

(Continued from page one)

reconnoiter the battlefield. Useful information was brought back as to the position of the enemy's troops, which were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire. Enemy low-flying machines also were active on this front. Three were shot down in our lines by infantry, four were brought down by our airplanes and one was driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

"At midday today we raided the Luxembourg station and over a ton of bombs were dropped. Several bursts were seen on and around the station. All our machines returned."

## Strategy of German Command

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The strategy of the German supreme army command is still unrevealed, says the Koeltische Volkszeitung, and will be recognizable only in the course of further operations. The paper discounts the "extremely foolish idea" which it thinks may crop up, that the German thrust against the Anglo-Portuguese front indicates that when the offensive in Picardy could not be carried to success, the German commanders wished to try an experiment elsewhere.

The Frankfurt Zeitung regards the new thrust as a portion of a great plan of attack and dwells on the great strain put on the enemy by the necessity of making dispositions in the greatest haste.

## Turco-German Offensive

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Turkish and German forces in Palestine on Wednesday opened an offensive, attacking the British front near the coast, the War Office announced today.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An official report issued from the German general headquarters today says:

"On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme and on the southern bank of the Oise the fighting activity was limited to artillery duels and minor infantry operations."

The German official report made public on Thursday night says:

"The battle near Arras is taking a further favorable course. We have penetrated into the suburbs of Arras."

"South of Estaires the Lawe has been crossed at some points."

"The battle of Arras has been in full swing since April 9. Between Arras and Festubert General von Quast's army has captured English and Portuguese positions on the southern bank of the Lawe and on the eastern bank of the Lawe."

"After storming the Grenier Wood and Neuve Chapelle in its first assault across the swampy cratered field, it overpowered the wide plain prepared for stubborn resistance, with its innumerable farms and houses and clusters of trees, which, by the labor of years, had been constructed into strong points of support."

"The crossing of the Lawe was forced by the three hundred and seventieth infantry regiment."

"Yesterday the attack was continued on an even wider front. General Sixt von Arnim's troops captured Hollebeke and the first English line adjoining to the south. They stormed the heights of Mesines and maintained their gains against strong enemy counter-attacks."

"South of Waasten-Warneck they pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood and reached the Ploegsteert-Armintieres road."

"General von Quast's army crossed the Lawe at several points between Arras and Estaires, and is engaged in battle with freshly brought up English troops on the northern bank of the river to the south of Estaires. We fought our way to the Lawe and to the region northwest of Bethune."

"The number of prisoners was increased to considerably over 10,000, including a Portuguese general."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official announcement follows:

"Severe and continuous fighting took place last night in the neighborhood of Merville and Neuve Berquin, in both of which localities the enemy is continuing his pressure and has made progress. Merville was captured by the enemy during the night."

"Attacks made by the enemy yesterday in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert succeeded, after heavy fighting, in pressing our troops back in the neighborhood of Neuve Eglise, to new positions."

"A part of our positions into which the enemy forced his way north of Festubert was regained by a counter-attack. On the front between Loiane and the Lawe River and to the north hostile attacks have been repulsed. Fighting is continuing on the whole front north of La Bassée Canal as far as Hillebeke."

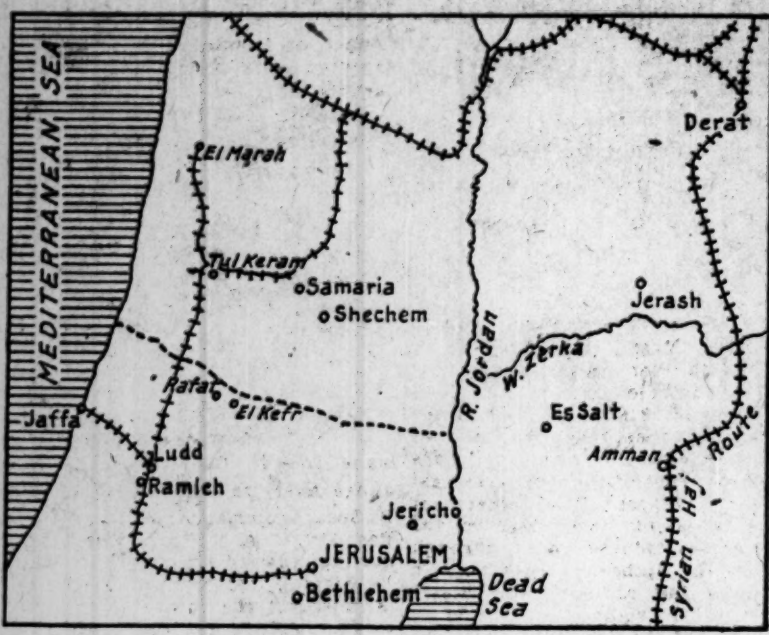
"On the remainder of the northern front the situation is substantially unchanged."

"South Arras strong local attacks were made by the enemy yesterday against our positions in the neighborhood of Neuville Vitasse, and were repulsed in each case. Further north the enemy succeeded after prolonged fighting in entering one of our posts near Tilloy-le-Moutier, but he at once was driven out and the post re-established."

"The hostile artillery has shown increased activity astride the River Somme."

The War Office issued a statement on Thursday night, which reads: "The enemy pressed his attack strongly throughout the day on the whole northern battle front. Heavy and continuous assaults have been delivered by fresh divisions in the region of the River Lawe between Loiane and Loirem."

"In this fighting the fifty-first divi-



British troops on the Tul Keram-Ramleh railway have advanced their lines to a depth of one and a half miles on a five-mile front, capturing the villages of El Kefr and Rafat

has beaten off incessant attacks with great loss to the enemy and by vigorous and successful counter-attacks has recaptured positions into which the enemy had forced his way.

"Heavy fighting has taken place at Estaires and between Estaires and Steenwerck. In this sector also the enemy attacked in strength and succeeded in pushing back our line to just north of these places."

"North of Arras a determined attack developed this morning against our positions in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert wood and the enemy made some progress. Further north a heavy attack was launched this morning against our lines in the neighborhood of Wyttschaete and Hollebeke, but was completely repulsed by the ninth division with great loss to the enemy."

"Fighting is continuing on the whole front between La Bassée Canal and the Ypres-Comines Canal. On the remainder of the British front the day passed comparatively quiet."

PARIS, France (Friday)—Today's official statement follows:

"The artillery battle became rather violent during the night in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre."

"French patrols developed activity in the sector between Noyon and Canny-sur-Matz. The French took a number of prisoners."

"Splintered bombardments were carried on in the region of the Oise Canal, and the forest of Parroy. The French successfully raided the German lines near Cherizy, north of the Ailette, and west of Butte du Mesnil, bringing back prisoners."

"On the remainder of the front the night was calm."

"The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"There was violent artillery fighting at certain points on the front north of Montdidier and in the region of Lassigny last night and this morning. We repulsed two enemy attacks, which were quite spirited, in the sector of Noyon. There was intermittent cannonading on both banks of the river and around Le Prete wood."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—Today's official statement says:

"West of Lake Garda and in the valley of the Brenta there were successful operations by thrusting troops."

PLEA FOR 100 PER CENT AMERICAN SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A demand that schools be 100 per cent American was made at today's meeting of the National Conference of American Lecturers by George A. Strayer, of New York, chairman of the joint commission on education of the National Education Association.

"The American democracy which is being developed by the war is disastrous," he said, "with the present situation in which it is possible for American boys and girls to complete their education in schools in which German, Polish or some other foreign tongue is the language of instruction. The ideals and institutions for which America is willing to sacrifice her choicest cannot be perpetuated in schools which seek to hand on the traditions and the institutions of peoples who speak other tongues."

FALL RIVER MAY BE PUT INTO DRY ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, is expected by many citizens here and in Newport, R. I., to either include Fall River, which goes wet May 1, in the dry Newport zone, or issue an order forbidding the thousands of men in the service stationed at Newport to leave the zone without special permission. Since Fall River will be the nearest wet spot to the naval training base at Newport, and only a short car ride away, some citizens are of the opinion that the Secretary of the Navy will take some action to protect the men in the service from the deleterious influence of the liquor traffic.

WORKING PLAN AGREED ON  
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Employees of the General Electric Company in this city agreed to a working plan submitted by the general works committee Thursday night and it is expected that the company officials will sign it today, so that the difficulties which have been hindering production at this plant will be stopped. The company withdraws its individual contracts, and recognizes the unions.

SPANISH TRADE AND  
THE UNITED STATES

Government at Madrid Deeply Occupied With German Attempts to Hinder Commerce Between the Two Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The Spanish Ministry has been deeply occupied with Germany's attempt to hinder trade between Spain and the United States and Señors Maura and Dato have had long interviews with the American and German ambassadors. Independently of these the Spanish Transatlantic Company has come to an arrangement with the German Government.

The Cabinet is disposed toward a formidable program of naval construction.

Under the recent agreement arrived at between the United States and Spain, Spain permits free export to the Allies of pyrites, minerals and manufactured wool, a concession of decided value to the Entente Powers, and the export, to the extent permitted by some requirements, of various other commodities, in addition to the specific licensing of the supplies required by General Pershing.

In return, the United States assures to Spain its necessary supplies of cotton and petroleum, the amount of the monthly export of these commodities being fixed in the agreement at a figure which covers the genuine Spanish requirements, but bars the possibility of German agents in Spain secretly buying up and hoarding a stock of cotton against the time of the conclusion of peace. Spain is granted other supplies to the extent that they can be spared after satisfying home requirements in the United States, and providing for the needs of its associates in the war. Special concessions have also been made in regard to locomotives and railway material, which are required to increase the carrying capacity of the Spanish railway system, a measure of decided importance to America and its associates which are drawing supplies from Spanish territory.

WAR CALL CHEERED IN BUENOS AIRES

Pro-Allies Mass Meeting Sends President Wilson Message of Approval of His Decision in Behalf of Civilization

Service of the United Press Associations  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Socialist Deputy Palacios declared at Thursday night's pro-Allies mass meeting here that President Wilson's practical democracy and sympathy for the workingmen has caused all Argentines, except the Government, to favor an immediate declaration of war against the Central Powers and his dispatch of troops to Europe. His declaration was greeted with roars of cheers by the thousands who filled the big hall and overflowed into the streets.

The meeting, which was held in celebration of the anniversary of America's entrance into the war, voted enthusiastically to send the following cable message to President Wilson:

"The committee for approval of the United States' declaration of war, organized at tonight's demonstration, in the name of the mighty assembly held in Buenos Aires, attended by representatives of the European allies and of both Americas, salutes President Wilson, the first citizen of the great republic, and applauds his decision in behalf of justice and civilization, which has earned for him the world's respect."

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Men training on the merchant marine ships of the United States Shipping Board are to enjoy complete Y. M. C. A. service, similar to that arranged for the army and navy, according to plans just announced, and Leonard C. Waters has been named to have general charge of the work.

At a conference held today with Capt. James F. Stevenson, assistant supervisor of sea training for the Shipping Board, arrangements were made for motion pictures and other diversions.

"A secretary who will also act as physical director will be appointed to each training ship," said Mr. Waters, "and boxing, stunt nights, games and entertainments will be conducted under his direction. Talking machines, books, publications and a quiet study corner will be installed on each boat. Writing facilities will be one of the first things with which the merchant marine training ships' men will be provided. This is one of the vital branches of the service, and the Y. M. C. A. intends to see that the men in the merchant marine are given every comfort that is provided those in the army or navy. The work will begin just as soon as possible."

Mr. Waters lives in Rockland, Mass., but will soon move to Boston or vicinity. He has served as Y. M. C. A. secretary the last four months for the naval reserves at Woods Hole; previously he was secretary at Rockland, Malden, Somerville and Everett.

POLICY TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF OIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general policy of stimulating oil production is being initiated by the Government to offset the tremendously increased demand for war purposes, which is not being equalled by the growth in output.

As custodian of untouched Indian lands in Oklahoma, Wyoming and other western states, the Government is the holder of the largest amount of oil bearing territory in the country, from which must come most of the additional fuel needed to supply the navy and the big fleet of oil-burning merchant ships being built by the Shipping Board.

These Indian lands are being opened for development as rapidly as conditions warrant. Applications for leases in the Shoshone territory of Wyoming are being made in increasing quantity. The third big block of Osage lands in Oklahoma will be leased at public sale in Pawhuska May 18, the date having been changed today from May 15 by Commissioner Cato Sells, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to permit more extensive advertising. Production must begin in nine months, instead of two years.

LIBERTY BOND DRIVE AMONG RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alexander Alexandrovitch de Boubloff, who arrested Emperor Nicholas and escorted him to prison in Tsarkoe-Selo and who was a member of the former

NEEDLE MAKERS  
CALLED TOGETHER

United States Tariff Board to Secure Data Concerning Industry at Boston Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Needle manufacturers from all over the country are coming to Boston next Monday for an investigation of the sewing and knitting machine needle industry by the United States Tariff Commission, which will be held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building. Commissioners David J. Lewis and William S. Culbertson, of the commission, will preside.

The conference will commence at 10:00 a. m., and will probably last through the next day.

The principal object for the conference is to secure data that will enable the commission to complete the Tariff Information Catalogue and to obtain information concerning present conditions in the industry, how much it has been disturbed by the war and the prospects for after the war activities.

The manufacturers will discuss the industrial and competitive conditions, processes of manufacturing at home and abroad, the classes of groups of needles imported from each country and wherein they differ from those produced in the United States. They will also consider from what countries and upon what classes of goods it is expected competition will be keenest after the war, the extent of the export trade, and whether the present increase, if any, can be held after the war. Confidential statements of the cost of production, including cost of raw materials, labor and overhead expense, separately, itemized for the fiscal year 1914 and for the last fiscal year, prices paid for material before the war and at the present time, and comparisons of the quantity and value of goods imported and exported before the war and at the present time, will be submitted.

GERMAN CAPTAIN ACCUSED OF TREASON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that Captain von Beerfeldt of the general staff is to be prosecuted for an incitement to high treason for his connection with the Lichnowsky affair. The paper, however, considers that the prosecution is only indirectly connected with the Lichnowsky affair. The Vorwärts remarks in a leading article that this announcement, perhaps of semi-official origin, is calculated to astonish the world, since it simply creates the impression that a traitor has been acting as a member of the general staff. Von Beerfeldt, it says, belongs to an old junker family, and after distinguishing himself in the field joined the deputy general staff on being invalided home. The things he learned in that capacity, things which had long since ceased to be secrets to those versed in politics, completely changed his standpoint, and he became a friend of the people intent on helping them to higher justice, and he wrote confidentially to von Hindenburg that Germany's fate after the war depended on whether she truly stood for the true cause, otherwise, even if outwardly victorious, the nation would be ripe for downfall and never able to fulfill its real world mission. With truth alone could Germany withstand external and internal enemies, the greatest being everywhere the infamous lie.

The Vorwärts finally declares that von Beerfeldt has done nothing that the people's sense of justice would pronounce treasonable, and asks for a trial in public.

BRAZILIAN'S LIBERATION ASKED

Service of the United Press Associations  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian Government, through its embassy at Washington, is seeking the liberation of Gustavo Rocha, a Brazilian citizen, who was drafted into the United States Army while performing a public service for Brazil in the United States.

APPOINTMENT TO  
SUPREME COUNCIL

Maj.-Gen. Sackville-West Named Acting British Military Representative at Versailles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons yesterday that Major-General the Hon. Charles John Sackville-West, C. M. G., had been appointed acting British military representative on the Versailles Supreme War Council.

The new military representative entered the army in 1889, served at Manipur in 1891, Burma 1891-2 and in the South African War, being mentioned in dispatches three times. He has been mentioned in dispatches in the present war and also appointed C. M. G. He takes the place of General Rawlinson, appointed to command in the field.

The motion to reduce the age limit in the Government's man-power bill from 51 to 48 was defeated yesterday in the committee stage of the bill by 262 to 152. Clause 2, dealing with Ireland, comes on today and it is now stated that Mr. Asquith, having stated strongly his views on this subject, will not take the lead in resisting this conscription proposal, which action it is generally admitted would severely shake the Government.

The Nationalists, however, will resist to the last and will be supported by some Liberals and Labor men. Some hitherto strong supporters of the Government appear to be extremely puzzled, as well as alarmed, by the Government's strong action, but at present the signs point to the Government getting its proposals through the House by guillotine, without excessive difficulty. The House will sit today and also tomorrow from 12 to 5 to consider Clause 3. The clause enabling the National Service Ministry to annul the rights of appeal and so forth will be discussed on Monday and the report stage and third reading will take place on Tuesday.

On discussion of yesterday's amendment considerable opposition was shown by J. H. Thomas, Labor leader, maintaining that the proposals would weaken the country materially and morally.

Sir Auckland Geddes strongly decried the age limit of 50, maintaining that they would really get more fit men that way than if they attempted to take the same number of men while keeping the age limit to 45. The Government only proposed to take 7 per cent of the men between 40 and 50 this year, 93 per cent remaining in civil life. He also indicated that the calling up would be spread over a prolonged period to avoid the dislocation of business.

With irrepressible Irish humor, Joseph Devlin said there would be justification for extending the age limit to between 62 and 68 to secure the services of Sir Edward Carson, who organized a rebellion.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Replying to a question in the House of Commons by John Dillon, Nationalist leader, regarding the alleged refusal of the Press Bureau to give the correspondents of American newspapers information as to whether their messages had been stopped or altered, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, said that these messages were sometimes censored or stopped for sufficient reasons, but were never altered.

Information was constantly given American correspondents regarding their messages, he added, but the immense number of messages which passed through the bureau rendered it impossible to keep a complete record or to answer every inquiry. He was not aware of the practice of Italy or France but the amount of work in London must be very much larger than in Paris or Rome.

Mr. Dillon said his information was that all news about the Irish situation was being cut out. Sir George replied that he did not know about that but he had given no general instructions regarding messages affecting the Irish question, and no other minister would give instructions to the Press Bureau.

Mr. Dillon said he understood that motor cars, machine guns and tanks already had been shipped and were sailing away from the battle front toward Ireland. He pleaded strongly against what he termed the Government's "guiltless methods."

The relationship between General Foch and the Supreme War Council at Versailles, Mr. Bonar Law told the

GERMAN TREATMENT  
OF BRITISH PRISONERS

LONDON, England (Friday)—How British prisoners of war in Germany are enslaved, starved and subjected to untold cruelties is related in an official report of a government committee made public today. The detention and the employment of non-commissioned officers and men captured on the western front, says the report, "have brought on these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering for which it would be hard to find a parallel in history."

The report is based on an accumulation of evidence and shows that prisoners have been employed constantly under shell-fire, and that many have been killed by British guns; that they have been kicked and beaten, denied clothing and adequate shelter; that they have often been shot, and that deaths from starvation and overwork have been constant.

French prisoners have been subjected to the same treatment. Some of the prisoners received neither letters nor parcels for eight or nine months after their capture. Last November, there were in the Limburg station between 18,000 and 20,000 undelivered parcels for British prisoners.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS GIVEN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau has been favored by the courtesy of the Lord Mayor with a copy of the letter from Lord Derby, which was read at the corporation meeting yesterday, in which the War Minister refers to "the impressive episode" of the presentation by Dr. Page, Ambassador of the United States, of an American flag to the Lord Mayor for the City of London.

"Permit me to ask your acceptance," Lord Derby added, "of the accompanying Union Jack, which I offer to the City through your Lordship, its chief magistrate, in the name of the British Army, to be displayed by the side of the national flag of our great ally, whose entry into the war in support of our high and sacred cause was so fittingly celebrated at the Mansion House."

COTTON TRANSPORT RATES ARE MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modification of cotton transportation rates from southern points to Ohio and Mississippi River crossings and from Gulf and South Atlantic ports to eastern cities were contained in a supplementary decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission today in the case of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange versus the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Nearly 50 roads are affected by the modification, which carries both increases and decreases in transportation tariffs.

The commission directs that its previous orders in the case shall be modified as to certain rates on indirect lines to interior competitive points and that changes in rates to eastern cities shall be permitted to correspond with changes made in water rates.

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## NEW ENGLAND LOAN TAKINGS \$53,584,000

Daily Average Drops From \$15,000,000 to \$13,000,000 and Workers Throughout District Are Urged to Keep Up Efforts

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—With subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan on the fourth day of the drive reported officially today as amounting to only \$7,675,000, making the grand total for New England \$53,584,000, it is evident that overconfidence, due to the brilliant showing of the first three days, has had its effect. A notice to the local committees warning them not to be unduly optimistic has been sent out by the Liberty Loan Committee for New England. The total number of subscribers is 45,574, and the subscriptions by states Wednesday follow:

Maine	\$1,778,000
Rhode Island	540,000
New Hampshire	438,000
Massachusetts	392,000
Vermont	312,000
New England	\$7,675,000

The State totals for the four days, in each instance followed by their quotas are as follows: Vermont, \$1,778,000, \$6,000,000; New Hampshire, \$2,161,000, \$10,162,000; Maine, \$1,109,000, \$12,762,000; Rhode Island, \$4,833,000, \$25,000,000; Connecticut, \$1,156,000, \$32,090,000; Massachusetts, \$31,650,000, \$162,386,000. The quota for the district is \$250,000,000.

Subscriptions for the city of Boston for the four days totaled \$13,547,960, or an increase of only \$622,800. The city's quota is \$63,585,000.

The total for the fourth day for New England is much smaller than any one of the three preceding days and is distinctly a reminder that, while the subscriptions began with an encouraging total, the reaching of the total can be accomplished only by persistent and thorough work through the whole district until the close of the campaign, May 4. While the average for the first three days showed \$15,000,000 a day, the inclusion of the fourth day report has brought the average down to \$13,000,000.

Reports from all over the northeastern section, however, indicate clearly that the district is determined in its stand behind the war program and will do its part in making the loan an unqualified success and testify that the people of the United States are a unit behind their President in seeing the war to a triumphant conclusion.

## Nine More Exceed Quotas

New England Towns Report on Subscriptions to Loan

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Nine additional New England towns notified the Liberty Loan Committee for New England today that they had exceeded their quotas, making 58 communities in all.

The latest additions and their quotas: In New Hampshire, Mount Vernon \$10,700, Milton \$26,000, Wentworth \$6200, and Grafton \$9000; Connecticut, East Granby, \$12,500; Massachusetts, Sterling, \$15,000; Maine, Falmouth \$31,400, Aurora \$1000, and in Vermont, Milton \$14,800.

The flour and grain trades loan committee at the Boston Chamber of Commerce reports that subscriptions up to this noon totaled \$330,900.

The cotton trades committee reports an additional \$127,000; shoe and leather trades, \$1,150,000; Boston Real Estate Exchange, \$40,000 additional; automobile trade, \$8650 additional; lumber trade, \$12,700 additional; Edison Illuminating Company, 164 additional subscriptions for \$14,950; Boston Y. M. C. A., 21 subscriptions for \$8800; architects, \$12,050; coal trade, \$42,450 additional.

Greater Boston Liberty Loan rallies scheduled for today include one at the Fore River shipyards in Quincy, this noon, at which Pliny Jewell will speak. There will be one at the Hudson Town Hall at 8 p. m. addressed by W. H. Kennard, and one at Pembroke Town Hall, 8 p. m., at which Louis D. Gibbs will speak. The evening rallies at the Liberty Barracks on Boston Common are set for 7:45 and 9:45 o'clock.

Capt. Louis Keene of the Canadian Army, recently returned from the war zone, will speak on the urgency of making the loan a success, at the Old North Church next Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Lieut. Pat O'Brien, a veteran of the Royal Flying Corps, who is campaigning for \$1,000,000 worth of subscriptions to the current loan, is to address rallies at the store of William Flene Sons Company on Saturday afternoon. The Ward 5 committee's rally in Faneuil Hall this noon was to be known as Equal Suffrage Day, with prominent local suffragists as speakers. The marketmen's meeting, scheduled for Thursday, was postponed to April 16, because of counter-attractions on Thursday.

## Liberty Bond Rally Held

Motion Pictures and Addresses Given at Boston Opera House

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Liberty Loan workers were urged not to relax their efforts for subscriptions to the current loan but to continue their vigorous campaign by speakers in the Boston Opera House Thursday night on the occasion of the first exhibition in Boston of the film, "My Four Years in Germany," a dramatization of the book of the same name by James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany.

Liberty Loan workers from all over New England attended the meeting which was arranged particularly in

their behalf. The pictures were presented through the courtesy of Nathan H. Gordon, and the opera house was donated for the occasion.

N. Penrose Halliwell, executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, presided, and the speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor Peters, Max Mitchell, chairman of the Jewish loan committee, and Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee on citizens of foreign birth or ancestry.

That the film will awaken many persons to the world domination scheme of the German rulers, was evidenced by the rush for subscriptions to the loan, following the meeting. Booths had been prepared for that purpose. The ruthlessness of the German fighting machine is portrayed on a large scale in this film, there being many martial scenes and supposedly actual combats.

What the Germans did to Belgium and Northern France is dealt with quite frankly, and also the unkind treatment accorded British prisoners. Certain scenes of that sort might be considered somewhat repulsive to those unfamiliar with the ways of war, but they may be accepted as evidence of the kind of warfare the Allies are confronted with. The picture is replete with thrilling events and the impersonations of the various German autocrats are characteristic.

## Women Get Results

Reports From Many Sections Tell of Large Bond Sales

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—One of the encouraging features of the current Liberty Loan campaign is the eagerness with which the women's committees are working. In Gloucester a group of women has organized into a flying squadron, and announces that \$26,250 was raised on the fourth day of the drive, making a total of \$122,250.

Thirty-three subscribers were secured by the Cambridge women in three days, the total subscriptions being \$21,000.

"We thank you for giving us your Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to help us," is the message that comes to Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the women's committee, from C. W. Waldron, chairman of the Brimfield men's committee.

On April 6, 8 and 10 the Worcester Woman's Committee sold \$264,200 worth of Liberty bonds to 229 subscribers. On Tuesday, when the women sold bonds from the tank Britannia, their total was \$12,450, making their grand total for the first four days of the drive \$276,650.

Forty-one subscribers for \$6900 worth of Liberty bonds, is the report today from Easthampton for April 8 and 9.

The Milton woman's committee sends word that it raised \$33,800 worth of subscriptions up to Thursday.

Twenty-two subscribers in West Stockbridge took \$2250, says the report of the local woman's committee.

Beginning active campaigning on Thursday, the Lawrence women secured 18 subscriptions for a total of \$1960.

Subscriptions at Harvard  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan at Harvard University on Thursday are reported today as totaling \$21,650, of which the students took \$1850 worth and the faculty, \$13,500. The goal being sought is \$30,000 in all. Subscriptions from students amounted to \$4950 on Thursday, as compared with \$3200 for all of the previous days of the drive.

Word was received from Yale University that incomplete returns show a total of \$26,000, the total for Thursday being \$950.

Certificates Oversubscribed  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While subscribing millions for Liberty bonds, banks of the country also have oversubscribed the latest issue of \$500,000,000 certificates of indebtedness which closed on Thursday. Another issue to prepare for receipts from the Liberty Loan, probably will be announced soon.

Oregon is the first State to report officially an over-subscription of its Liberty Loan quota and consequently will stand at the head of the nation's honor roll by states.

Iowa claims the Honor Flag for over-subscription, but has not filed reports to substantiate the claim.

Portland, Ore., and Toledo, O., are claimants for the first Honor Flag for cities of between 100,000 and 250,000 population and are the largest cities to report having reached their goal.

The Treasury is trying to determine whether Burlington, Vt., or Jolie, Ill., deserves first honors for over-subscription for cities under 25,000 population. Sioux City has been awarded the first honors for the class between 25,000 and 50,000, and Lynn, Mass., for the class between 50,000 and 100,000.

## BOSTON COUNCIL RECEIVES BUDGET

Mayor Peters Sends in Estimates of \$27,028,019 Which Do Not Include Approximately \$1,500,000 for Street Work

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters this afternoon submitted to the City Council a budget calling for expenditure of \$27,028,019.23. This is said to be the largest amount of expenditure a Boston budget ever has proposed.

In his message accompanying the budget, the Mayor said that he had appropriated \$100,000 for granolithic sidewalks and \$318,819.27 for contract work on the streets.

The Mayor does not appropriate the approximately \$1,500,000 which he secures for street work through his \$3 tax limit increase law at this time. That appropriation is to be considered by the members of a special committee of citizens who are to study the street conditions in Boston, find that the streets are in a state of dilapidation, and then advise how much money to spend on the streets this year and what streets need paving first.

In his message to the City Council today the Mayor said that the new tax limit law gave him a total for general municipal purposes of \$19,536,009.25. He added:

"Of this total, the yield of the \$1.00 on the thousand, which may be applied to reconstruction and repair of streets by contract, is \$1,541,597.61, and must for the present be deducted, as appropriations out of this amount will be deferred pending an investigation by a special committee as to the sum which it is wise and expedient to use for this purpose in the current year. This leaves \$17,994,411.64. Of this sum there has been appropriated already \$270,500 for bridges and \$95,000 for ferries, a total of \$365,500, so that the total amount available for the budget herewith submitted is \$17,628,916.14; and I recommend that this entire sum be appropriated.

"You will observe that this sum includes items of \$581,624 for the reserve fund, \$100,000 for granolithic sidewalks, and \$318,819.27 for street work by contract. The increase in the reserve fund over the amount spent last year is \$250,000, which will be none too large to provide for the exigencies arising out of abnormal conditions due to the war. The sum for granolithic sidewalks is the same as that appropriated last year. The sum recommended in this budget for street work by contract, \$318,819.27, is asked so that we may start work as soon as possible on streets which imperatively demand attention, while the special committee is considering the larger street program that may be executed out of the proceeds of the \$1 on the thousand that the recently enacted law provides."

## TRANSPORTATION BOARD FAVORED

Massachusetts Senate Advances Bill Providing for Transit Commission Successor

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Establishment of a Metropolitan Transportation Commission for Boston was favored by the Massachusetts Senate today, in advancing to a third reading Senator Lawler's bill, which provides for such a commission to supersede the Boston Transit Commission, which goes out of existence on July 1.

In replying to opposition to the measure, on the ground that it would interfere with the work of the new board of trustees for the Boston Elevated, Senator Cavanagh of Everett declared the Lawler bill necessary, adding, "The proposed Elevated trustees are going to build up profits and resurrect the finances of the road regardless of the public."

Senator Wilson of Boston, chairman of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee, which reported the bill out, declared a permanent commission, if established 20 years ago, would have saved \$1,750,000 wasted in subway construction.

The cost of the new commission, which would have authority to study transportation facilities, steam and electric, and to make recommendations to the Legislature, was placed at \$40,000 a year, and Senator Wilson said Boston would bear 67 per cent of this cost.

Senator Hermal of Boston wanted the bill laid on the table until after the Elevated trustee bill has passed, so that any conflicting provisions could be perfected. He declared the bill delegates authority now held by other commissions. An amendment offered by Senator Jackson of Lynn,

to strike out civil service appointments, was rejected.

The Governor would name three members of the commission "who have been residents of the Metropolitan district outside of Boston" for five years. The Mayor would appoint two members who have lived in Boston for five years.

## IRISHMEN REFUSE TO ANSWER DRAFT

Several Lynn Men Tell District Board Provisional Irish Republic Must Be Recognized

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Several Irishmen who have notified the third Lynn district draft board that the United States Government would have to enter into an agreement with the "Provisional Irish Republic" before they can be drafted, have been given until Saturday to report for service. After tomorrow they will be posted and the usual proceedings will ensue. The last case of this kind here was that of an Italian who was given 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

While three or four letters have been received by the board, according to reports they are all along the same lines and show evidence of having been written in collusion. Each letter, it is understood, states that while there has been a reciprocal draft agreement between the United States and Great Britain this does not include Irishmen as there is no conscription in Ireland, as yet. One writer, it is reported, states that he has taken out his first naturalization papers, but that he is not a citizen of the United States.

The Irish conscription question in England, together with the fact that the board has recently called more men to the colors, are believed to be the main reasons for the letters, which have been sent to federal officials, it is said. Officials of the board are quoted as expressing the hope that the men are acting under false impressions rather than seriously opposing the operation of the draft.

## FIRST CITY TO EXCEED QUOTA TO CELEBRATE

LYNN, Mass.—Word having been received on Thursday from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, that the distinction of being the first city in the country to exceed its quota in the third Liberty loan campaign goes to Lynn, the local committee has begun planning for a celebration when the honor flag is raised. An invitation has been sent to Secretary McAdoo to be present at the exercises, which will take place within a month on a date convenient for him.

Lynn won the first honor flag for cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, which is the third of the six classifications set up in the national honor flag competition, the first being communities up to 25,000, second from 25,000 to 50,000, third 50,000 to 100,000, fourth 100,000 to 250,000, fifth 250,000 to 500,000, sixth from 500,000 and more.

The Honor Flag Committee of Massachusetts has decided to adopt similar classification for priority of place on the state honor flag. This would give Lynn position in Class 3 on the Massachusetts flag, thus with the flag it wins for over-subscribing the quota, it has secured a triple honor by its prompt and striking action in getting subscriptions over its quota.

Lynn's quota was \$2,917,500. Promptly at midnight on the day before the campaign opened, a military and civic parade was started, a battery of field artillery fired a salute, bells were rung, committees made a house-to-house canvass and banks and business houses, generally, were open to receive subscriptions. Within 15 minutes after 12 o'clock, the news was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury that Lynn had raised its quota. Another message was sent at 9 o'clock, the official opening hour of the drive. The city's total now stands at \$3,120,350.

## DETROIT PASSED ITS QUOTA

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit passed its Liberty Loan quota of \$36,000,000 at noon today. Today's subscriptions were about \$6,000,000, pushing the total just past the goal. Henry Ford gave the largest single subscription in the campaign to date, \$6,000,000.

## CREDIT TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States on Thursday extended to France another credit of \$125,000,000, making her total \$1,565,000,000 and the total credits to all the allies \$5,285,000,000.

## LARGE FISH TRADE PROFITS INDICATED

At Federal Inquiry in Boston Figures Submitted Show a Return in 1917 of 65 Per Cent of the Net Assets of Pier Company

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Business at the Boston Fish Pier in 1917 was sufficiently profitable to return to the proprietors of 28 firms and companies on the pier, constituent members of the Boston Fish-Pier Company, more than 50 per cent of the total gross assets of the company, and 65 per cent of the net assets, according to the testimony introduced today through William H. Matheson, examiner, in the equity suit of the United States against the 41 fish dealers.

Counsel for the fish men, after several days' session before the state investigation, were present at the federal inquiry today, and on several occasions objected to the introduction of certain evidence by Edward F. McClenen in charge of the prosecution.

Mr. McClenen was able, however, to read into the record a large amount of evidence of a statistical nature, principally regarding the Boston Fish Pier Company.

It was shown that the 28 dealers received in common stock of the Boston Fish Pier Company an amount equal to five times the value of the gross earnings of each firm for their best year. The firms turned back 10 per cent of the stock so received. In addition the proprietors of the firms were guaranteed salaries based on the same earnings. There are 47 persons on the pier, eight of whom have not been there for some time, who receive salaries ranging from \$625 to \$10,400 annually from the Boston Fish Pier Company.

The amount of common stock of the Boston Fish Pier Company is \$1,977,900. Preferred stock, series A \$270,300, series B \$480,300. The gross assets of the Boston Fish Pier Company, including the stock, good will, receivable, furniture and fixtures of the 28 constituent companies in 1917 was \$885,000. The business returned in dividends, salaries, and surplus account was \$451,348 to the proprietors in addition to the regular 7 per cent on what preferred stock was held by such proprietors. The net assets in 1917 were \$701,500. Mr. McClenen declared that these figures showed returns of more than 50 per cent on the gross profits and 65 per cent on the net.

During the introduction of the salary list, A. C. Burnham, counsel for the Boston Fish Pier Company, called attention to the fact that three of eight missing persons are in the navy. The economies which have been effected through the consolidation of the 28 firms into the Boston Fish Pier Company, according to William H. Beardsley, manager of the company, who was the only witness today, have consisted in reduction in telegraph and telephone tolls, a credit system, and a more systematic handling of business to New York.

Among the exhibits introduced was a diagram 10 feet in length, showing the quarterly assessments paid by all the dealers on the pier on the sale of fish on the New England Fish Exchange, and totaling more than \$3,000,000. This assessment system was stopped on April 5 by vote of the stockholders of the exchange, all of them dealers.

It appears that the New England Fish Exchange has the power to fine members for violations of rules. Mr. Beardsley showed that in the past seven years the firm of Joseph A. Rich & Co. was fined twice for selling fish in advance of its receipt on the pier. One of these fines amounted to \$5 and the other to \$2. Mr. Beardsley did not state what the Rich company received for its sales of fish in violation of the rules.

## COMPROMISE PLAN FOR LAMP LIGHTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A possible compromise, by which about one-third of the 104 striking lamp lighters will be put back to work, and some of the others placed in various city departments, from where they were originally taken, is proposed. Many of the strikers are already at work in other positions and are provided for.

Attorney William Turtle, representing the Welsbach Company, to which the Boston Consolidated Gas Company

sublet its lamp-lighting contract, is expected to file a report with the City Council on Monday. This report, it is expected, will explain just what the corporation is willing to assent to. The men are striking for \$3 a day. They now receive \$2 a day.

## NO SCHOOL FLAG; BOARD SUMMONED

Grand Army Officer in Randolph Starts Court Action for Lack of Display on Building

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
QUINCY, Mass.—An application was made in the District Court before Judge Avery this morning by William B. Spear, commander of Horace Niles Post 110, G. A. R., for a summons requiring Edward C. Long, Dr. George V. Higgins and Edmund K. Belcher, members of the school committee of Randolph, to appear in court to answer to the charge of failing to have an American flag displayed on the Prescott School of that town.

The complainant states that he, as the representative of the Grand Army, as well as members of allied patriotic organizations, had called the attention of the committee to the failure to have the flag displayed on this particular school.

The only reason given, Mr. Spear states, is that there was no halcyon on the flagstaff on the building. An offer had been made to have one put on, but, he said, no action was taken by the School Board.

Judge Avery ordered that a summons be issued requiring the members of the School Board to appear in court on Wednesday next to show cause why a summons should not be issued against them.

The penalty for failing to have the flag flown is \$5 a week for every week of neglect after attention has been called to an omission.

## HAWAII LABOR SITUATION

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Relief from a shortage of labor said to exist on Hawaiian Island plantations was in progress when the sugar planters association today took under consideration an offer from the Federal Government to transport laborers from Porto Rico. The Government has promised to set transportation costs at the lowest possible figures, it is said.

## QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN LIBERTY LOAN

Nearly a Hundred Communities in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District Go Above Allotments, One of Them by 200 Per Cent

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Unofficial figures show that 95 communities in the twelfth federal reserve district, comprising the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, have exceeded their quota of subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan, the State of Oregon reporting subscriptions exceeding its allotment by \$150,000. The first district to receive the honor flag with two blue stars, denoting excess of quota by 200 per cent, is Thurston County, Washington. San Francisco has subscribed about \$15,700,000, the allotment for the city being \$53,000,000. The German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco subscribed \$1,000,000.

## Momentum Continuing

New York Subscriptions Coming in at Double Rate of Second Drive

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York district today continued to maintain the momentum of Liberty Loan subscriptions at double the rate attained at the same stage of the second drive last October. Total subscriptions amounted to more than \$208,000,000 at the opening of the campaign today and many large subscriptions as yet are in the unofficial class.

Religious Day was observed today in the Wall Street district with Monsignor John P. Chadwick, chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor, as the principal speaker.

## Rubber Company Takes \$3,000,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A \$3,000,000 Liberty Loan subscription by the United States Rubber Company, \$500,000 of which was taken by employees, was announced today. Col. Samuel P. Colt, president of the company, said the subscription would be credited to various subsidiaries.

## A. SHUMAN & CO.



## STYLE AND DURABILITY IN SHUMAN CLOTHING FOR BOYS

Every requirement in style, workmanship, and wearing qualities is apparent in Shuman Clothes for Boys.

## BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR BOYS \$10.00 TO \$20.00

Has your boy a blue serge in his wardrobe? Most boys need one. Shuman Blue Serge suits are all-wool, well tailored and in sizes from 8 to 18.

## BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL SUITS First Long Trouser Suits

Splendidly tailored in new styles. Spring and summer mixtures. Ages 15 to 18. Prices \$15.00 to \$25.00

A. Shuman & Co.  
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THE SERVICE STORE.

Oxfords are comfortable—this one especially so, with a medium low heel—in Black or Nut Brown shades.

Also Distinctive Men's Shoes at Attractive Prices  
The Store with the Genial Atmosphere  
JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.  
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A Man in Demand

The Bay State leaves a broad, bright streak behind. Here, he makes a house or barn sparkling new; there, a boat, bike or whatnot is put in the pink of condition. Then he's off to his next job, in double-quick time.

When you buy paint see that the label says "Bay State," in big, bold letters. Don't let the dealer quibble; remember—"Bay State."

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Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in New England

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## GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE DISSOLVED

Executive Committee of Alliance Votes to Disband Organization and to Turn Over the \$30,000 in Its Treasury to Red Cross

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In order to forestall drastic action on the part of the Government, a resolution looking to the dissolution of the National German-American Alliance was passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the organization held in this city yesterday afternoon and evening. The representatives of the alliance voted to donate the "Iron fund," amounting to about \$30,000 to the American Red Cross.

Final action on the disbanding resolution will be taken at a meeting to be held this afternoon, although this action is considered merely as a ratification. The resolution, adopted by the committee yesterday reads in part as follows:

"It is the sense of those present to dissolve the alliance, but final action cannot be taken until tomorrow as some financial matters and obligations must first be settled before an effective dissolution can be taken."

Thirteen states had representatives at the conference, three by proxy. The names of delegates in person. No names of delegates were given out except those of John T. Jorcks of Baltimore, who presented the resolution which donated the \$30,000 of the "Iron fund."

## "Disloyalty Not Proven"

League President Says, However, He Feels Its Usefulness Is Ended

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement of the dissolution was made by K. A. M. Scholtz of Baltimore, attorney for the national body, after an all-day meeting behind closed doors. It was also stated that the dissolution was to become effective today, when the executive committee is to meet again to act on certain financial matters and obligations that will have to be adjusted.

The Rev. Siegmund von Bosse, Wilmington, Del., president of the alliance, made a report relative to the position in which the alliance finds itself and recommended that, in view of the public opinion with regard to the continued existence of the organization, it be dissolved.

All German language newspapers in the United States with three exceptions, Mr. von Bosse said, were also of the opinion that it was best for the alliance to end its existence. No act of disloyalty has been proven against the National German-American Alliance, Mr. von Bosse said, but as it has been held responsible for actions and utterances of individuals and state organizations he felt that its usefulness was about ended.

In recommending the dissolution, Mr. von Bosse warned the members against continuing the organization under any other name. He said he told the Senate committee at Washington that he had always advocated the strictest loyalty of its members to the United States.

Speaking for himself, Mr. von Bosse said he could never bring himself to consent to a campaign of hate.

The \$30,000 which was by resolution contributed to the Red Cross was the nucleus of a fund of \$100,000 that was to have been raised, the income of which was to have been used to defray the expenses of the business administration of the alliance, it was announced. This fund was being raised through life memberships in the alliance at \$50 each.

Because of the resignation of Treasurer G. Hammer, Philadelphia, Adolph Timm, Philadelphia, the secretary, was elected treasurer to handle legally the money of the alliance until its dissolution.

Representatives were present from New York, Rhode Island and eight other states.

## Ohio Alliance Stand

State Organization President Says It Will Not Be Dissolved

Service of the United Press Association CINCINNATI, O.—John Schwab, president of the Ohio German-American Alliance, said today he had no intention of calling a meeting to dissolve the state organization.

"There is no reason for us to dissolve," he said. "No charges have been made against our organization. We are entirely independent of the National Alliance, which has been accused of working in the interests of Germany."

## Legislation May Be Checked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dissolution of the National German-American Alliance, decided yesterday at Philadelphia, if followed by an application for a revocation of its charter, would check legislation seeking to put an end to the organization, Senator King of Utah, author of the bill, said today. If the Alliance did not seek to have its charter revoked, the bill probably would be pushed, he added.

## VIRGIN ISLANDERS WANT PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Ill.—St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, has a prohibition question on its hands, and the prohibitionists there need some help to rid their island of liquor, according to a letter received by the Prohibition National Committee. The communication is as follows:

"By return mail kindly send me particulars concerning your society. In our city prohibition is being discussed by our Legislature after an ordinance has been framed by the Government through the request of citizens. The city has 20 rum shops and is only 2 1/2 by 2 miles. The majority of the Legislature's members are tavernkeepers, and I am afraid the bill will be killed by their votes. It is necessary for you to understand our population is only 10,000, but the people who own their franchise number only 210 and are defenders of the rum traffic. We are advocating that this question be managed by referendum vote. What do you advise? Will you assist in this movement to erase rum from a people who have suffered terribly from the same? Please answer promptly. Our Legislature will meet in the latter part of April. Most respectfully,

"ROTHSCHILD, FRANCIS.

P. O. Box 12, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U. S. A."

## THE QUESTION OF POLICING QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Can.—An offer that the Dominion police cooperate with the city police for the maintenance of law and order was made to the city at the meeting of the Police Committee on Wednesday night, as a result of a conference held by General Lessard, General Landry and Chief of Police Trudel. It was considered that the local force is insufficient to police the city efficiently in the event of a disturbance and that the Dominion force, with Captain Desrochers as a temporary superintendent, might assist the local force in patrolling the streets.

Alderman Lesage said that if the men that would help the city police were the same men that went after conscripts he would oppose accepting their aid. He did not want the city police to be "spotters." As far as he was concerned, he was prepared to accept all the assistance the Government would give, but not men who would only aggravate matters.

The committee finally agreed to suggest to the Government that Captain Desrochers be not given charge of the Dominion police, because it was the orders who had been responsible for all the recent troubles, and that any men that the Government appointed to assist the city police be used solely for that purpose and not as "spotters."

## NIEUW AMSTERDAM STEWARD SENTENCED

NEWARK, N. J.—Although absolved by the court from intent to do wrong, Rient Sobering, a Dutch steward on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, was sentenced to two months and 15 days in prison today for violating the Trading with the Enemy Act. He pleaded guilty to bringing a letter in code from a young Belgian woman held by the Germans addressed to Littleton Cobb of Boston, said to be her fiancé.

Federal Judge Haight said he was convinced Sobering was not a German spy or in any way connected with the enemy, but that the carrying of letters from the enemy country to this country must be punished. The two months he has already been in jail will be subtracted from his sentence.

## SALARY INCREASES BEING INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large salary increases granted by some military companies to their officers, since the Food Administration instituted a flat rate of profits over expenses, are being investigated by Commissioner Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission. It is understood that evidence has been obtained of salary advances, aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars, which were added to the price of flour charged the consumer.

## COMMITTEE FAVORS DECORATIONS BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation requested by General Pershing authorizing American soldiers and sailors to receive decorations from the Allies and for bestowal of American decorations on men in the Allied forces has been approved by the Senate Military Committee.

Another bill reported by the committee, recommended by the Department of Justice, would penalize importers in this country for wearing uniforms or decorations of the Allies.

## ALL ENEMY ALIEN MEMBERS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, O.—The eighty-third division, national army, will be minus all its enemy alien members when it departs for France, according to an order from division headquarters. None of the men—there are many Austrians from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio in the division—will be taken overseas. They will be assigned to a depot brigade and will work with labor battalions of practically non-combatant service.

## CADET SCHOOL FOR ENSIGNS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Lieut.-Com. Charles B. Lundy, U. S. N., has been selected as the new head of the Cadet School for Ensigns of the first naval district, succeeding Capt. James P. Parker, Harvard '96. Lieutenant Commander Lundy has already assumed his duties and will have his headquarters for the remainder of the college year in Wadsworth Hall. He was a member of the Michigan Naval Militia for a period of 18 years, serving as an officer in the first battalion of that unit. In 1905 he received his commission as ensign, and his present rank in 1914.

## CAMP DEVENS MEN FOR BOSTON PARADE

Three Hundred and First Regiment Is to Take Part in April 19 Event, It Is Announced, After a Conference of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Following a conference between Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the seventy-sixth division, Col. Frank Tompkins at the head of the three hundred and first infantry regiment, known as "Boston's Own," and Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern army department, plans have been completed for the three hundred and first regiment to visit Boston on April 19 and participate in the Patriot's Day parade, which will be a strictly military and naval affair, with several thousand men in line. Brigadier-General Johnston visited the camp on Thursday, and it was definitely decided that the regiment should take part in the celebration.

Three bands will accompany the organization to Boston, the regiment's own band, the band of the three hundred first field artillery regiment, and the three hundred third field artillery band. The regiment will probably leave the cantonment at an early hour on the morning of the parade, which is to start at 2 p. m., and in all probability a special train will be arranged for its accommodation. A reception to the men after the parade is being contemplated, after which they will entrain, returning to camp.

Students of the division bayonet school wore their gas masks for the first time on Thursday afternoon when they went "over the top" in an assault course which was successfully carried out, according to real warfare details. Dummies were charged, the trenches were cleared of men, and finally there was target practice, during which the masks were worn, all the men making an excellent showing which elicited commendation from their superior officers.

The homing pigeons which were recently placed in the new loft here under the direction of Lieut. Robert W. Milne, were released for the first time on Thursday, and showed but little inclination to leave their cote. The birds, which were selected from various lofts throughout New England, are cared for by a detachment of 15 men, and they are objects of interest not only to the enlisted men, but to all visitors within the cantonment.

Lieut. Winslow A. Dunne of Newton, Mass., who was recently given a court-martial trial on a charge of hypothesizing his pay voucher, has been dismissed from the service, according to an official announcement just made. It is stated that Dunne signed over his pay for a period of six months to a Boston bank, and later falsely certified a pay voucher at another bank. He was a member of the three hundred first machine gun company.

It is stated that 1000 pounds of dynamite are to be used here in making shell holes on the grenade field of the divisional school, and the work will be in charge of Colonel Perry.

## More Than 100 Recruits Signed

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 100 recruits for the various fighting forces was the record of the recruiting stations on Thursday, with enlistments in the naval reserve force leading with a total of 46 volunteers. The regular navy was next in order with a record of 33 men, followed by the British-Canadian army, which signed up 26 recruits. Twenty-two men registered in the United States Merchant Marine, five in the marine corps, and 11 in the United States Army.

## LOS ANGELES PLANE CONTRACT CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—H. L. Pope, vice-president and factory manager of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation of California, which is equipped for manufacturing one plane per day and could with ease increase the capacity, has given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor an explanation as to why his firm discontinued its Los Angeles plant. He states that after having completed a small number of planes which were satisfactory to government inspectors, his firm had successfully negotiated with the Government for the manu-

## THEATRICAL

The Motion Picture of AMBASSADOR GERARD'S World Famed Story "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY" Will Be Shown to the Public at Tremont Temple Next Monday Night Seat Sale Opens Today Mat. Daily 20c & 50c (Except Saturday) Even. 50c, 50c, 50c, \$1.10 These include war tax.

## JORDAN HALL WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, at 8:15 RECITAL by MINERVA

KOMENARSKI

Tickets: \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Jordan Hall

facture of a larger number of planes. Shortly after being awarded this new contract, which contained an agreement providing that the Government could cancel its order at any time, the company was notified that the contract had been canceled. No reason for this action was given by the Government.

Mr. Pope states that he knows of no reason why this action should have been taken, but assumes that it was done because the price for the planes was considered too high. He also states that his company has agreed that if its profits amounted to more than 15 per cent the company would return to the Government 75 per cent of the excess profit. Mr. Pope emphatically declared that he knew no reason why the Government should discontinue the Los Angeles plant.

## HUMANE WEEK IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Throughout United States "Be Kind to Animals" Observances to Be Held Beginning April 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Be Kind to Animals" week begins Monday, April 15, and is to be made prominent throughout the United States. Rhode Island, Massachusetts and many other states are thoroughly organized in humane societies for the success of this activity. With the exception of Boston, the schools in all parts of the State will celebrate Tuesday, April 16, as Humane Day—this being the thirtieth regular, annually appointed day for this special purpose. But since the schools of Boston have a vacation next week, Supt. Franklin B. Dyer has sent notice to the teachers that today is to be dedicated as Boston's Humane Day. And Superintendent Dyer is giving active endorsement to this kind of work by urging a sincere observance in the schools.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the official organization directing this work in the State, has issued and distributed to the teachers special pamphlets which contain programs for the observance of the day. For use this coming week a number of window display cards have been printed, also cloth posters for drivers of horses. Many of the motion picture houses will have slides announcing the week. Guy Richardson, secretary of the society, states that the big aim for the special day and special week is to encourage a more general attention upon the virtue of "humaneness."

And the society believes that a publicity that will simply bring popular thought into focus with "humaneness" and its far-reaching significance will accomplish more than any other else. Of course the society stands primarily for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and in so doing holds that humaneness is a fundamental virtue among all living creatures, and that he who is humane to the lower animals will most naturally be humane to his fellow human creatures. And this organization with its many friends goes even so far as to say that if all the earth's people were nourished in a love for the animals, war would be an impossibility.

It is hoped that thinking upon the subject for one week will bring about a more permanent appreciation of it throughout all the weeks. It is desired that the indifferent be reached, for these are usually harder to approach than the downright cruel. To such it is repeated that he who is "not actively kind is cruel." "Be Kind to Animals" week is to be concluded by Humane Sunday when the churches led by the pastors will take an active part in the work.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE G. A. R.

CONCORD, N. H.—The fifty-first annual encampment of the Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, opened Thursday at the State House. Officers elected included: Dr. Eugene H. Wason of Milford, department commander; Frank Wilson, of Manchester, senior vice-commander; Mortimer L. Morrison, Peterboro, junior vice-commander.

## TANK BRITANNIA GIVES EXHIBITION

War Machine Drives Over Trenches and Demolishes Wire Entanglement on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—United States army and navy officials, as well as officers from the other allied countries, watched with interest the exhibition of trench warfare given on the baseball field of Boston Common by the British tank Britannia on Thursday afternoon, at which time a throng numbering many thousands of spectators assembled to see the big war machine go "over the top," demolish barbed-wire fences, and send its bombs speeding across "No Man's Land" at an imaginary enemy. The exhibition was to promote the third Liberty Loan campaign.

For more than an hour before the arrival of the tank the crowd inspected the fortifications, and when it finally put in an appearance cheers went up from all over the field, spectators being assembled in every available spot within easy reach of the tank. The Britannia entered the park from Charles Street, proceeding up the incline to the baseball field which it circled a few times, followed by the British-Canadian recruiting truck with a number of officers. At length the machine took up a position opposite a series of trenches and facing a detachment of provost guard, another from the British-Canadian Mission, and a squad of French Reservists, all being commanded by Capt. Horace L. Whittaker of the provost guard.

To give an actual semblance of real warfare, the men were provided with trench helmets, and volley after volley was fired across "No Man's Land" at imaginary German enemies beyond. Rockets also were sent high into the air, and bombs exploded with great force, all a realistic portrayal of overseas engagements. At a given signal, Capt. Richard Haigh, commander of the tank disappeared within the Britannia, and the machine began to slowly move over the trenches crushing through the barbed wire entanglements as it proceeded. The men in the trenches followed the tank as it attacked the enemy's lines, cheering as they went, and behind them went provost guards bearing placards inscribed "Buy a Liberty Bond."

When the tank finally swung around, her Lewis guns opened, and blank cartridges were fired in quick succession, the crowd expressing its approval of the entire program by cheers from all sections of the field.

Later an appeal to the public to purchase bonds was made by Lieut. O. B. Jones of the Canadian Highlanders, and United States army and navy officials, and there was an opportunity given the crowd to inspect the tank.

This morning the Britannia gave an exhibition at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where it was reviewed by Commandant William R. Rush and his official staff. Tonight, it leaves for Providence, R. I., where it will be shown for a day or two, and it will then leave for sections of New York State.

## CALL IS ISSUED FOR 7000 ARMY DOCTORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A call for 7000 medical men for the army and navy has been issued through the Council of National Defense.

Surgeon-General Gorgas asked for 6000 doctors with which to establish a reserve for the army as fast as the 16,000 medical officers now in training are ordered to France, and Surgeon-General Braisted called for 2000 medical men to meet the demands for immediate expansion and to establish a reserve.

## MESSAGE FROM LORD RHONDDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Organization of Resources Committee of this city has just received the following cable from Lord Rhondda, British Food Con-

troller: "In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Ontario is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines shall strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire. Germany hoped first to starve the Old Country by the submarine campaign, and then to smash her land forces. She has failed to starve us, and she will fail to smash us, but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed. The Canadian farmer and Canadian farm-hand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaught by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion."

## COUNTY FAIRS IN WAR TIME PROTESTED

AUBURN, Me.—Protests against the holding of county fairs were made here Thursday at a meeting of the Androscoggin Farm Bureau. Dr. John A. Ness of Auburn said: "It is a crime to allow any fair to go on this year, a waste of time when men are needed on the farms. It is a waste of money, of railroad energy and of manpower."

Dean Merrill, State Food Administrator, said it would be safe to say that in attending the fairs 100,000 days would be wasted in the State this year. Addresses were made by County Agent H. J. Shaw and by Dr. N. H. Jordan, director of the New York State food experiment station at Geneva, N. Y.

## TECH TO BUILD PIER

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—For the use of the United States aviation detachment, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is about to build a 40-foot pier in the Charles River Basin against the embankment wall directly in front of the Walker Memorial. Another engine laboratory is to be constructed and a recreation house, along Vassar Street, in the rear of the Technology main estate, will soon be erected. In addition, Technology is about to build a clubhouse between the Walker Memorial and the chemical wing of the institute.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL NAMED

CONCORD, N. H.—Judge Oscar L. Young of Laconia was named today by Governor Keyes as attorney-general, to succeed James P. Tuttle, whose resignation, effective April 16, was accepted at a meeting of the Executive Council.

## SUFFRAGE BILL IS ADVANCED A STAGE

Canadian Measure to Give Vote to Women Passes Committee Stage in House of Commons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The bill to confer the electoral franchise upon women, occupied the attention of the House of Commons at both the afternoon and night sessions, the House being in committee. The majority of the speakers came from the left of the Speaker, nearly all of them being French-Canadians, and with almost complete unanimity they opposed the provisions of the bill. One or two of them went so far as to express approval of the idea itself, but held that the matter should be left in the hands of the provincial authorities. "Woman's place was the hearth" was the repeated cry of the French members. It was contended that the vote, instead of being beneficial to women would become "the instrument of their torture and downfall," and that women should be kept in their homes, which was their proper sphere.

One speaker claimed that the Holy Scriptures, Christian theology, history and psychology all proved women's place was the home, and not in political strife. Another member thought that the measure would bring women down from the heights, and remove them from "the splendid isolation of the home." Still another French-Canadian, less poetical but more practical, objected to seeing a feminine invasion of men's prerogative, while another said that to give votes to women was contrary to natural, social, economic and moral order.

The Hon. R. Lemieux, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lieutenant, a French-Canadian, objected to the bill on the ground that there was no overwhelming demand on the part of the women of Canada for the vote. The women of Quebec, he said, were quite willing to leave themselves in the hands of the men folk.

The bill eventually passed through the committee stage, after an amendment had been moved by the Premier providing that its provisions should not be invoked in Federal by-elections which may occur during the current year.

The Daylight Saving Bill was given its third reading in the Senate yesterday, and will probably be given the Royal assent today. It was originally stated that the bill would go into force on April 15, but it is now believed that it will become law from 2 a. m. on Sunday, as that hour will cause less inconvenience than at any other time.



"She looks fine, Bill—but how about that trip tomorrow?"

"DON'T worry—you'll be taking my dust as usual." "Nonsense! Last time my car was painted, I couldn't use it for a week. You and the Missus better pack in with us." "No, thanks. I'll be sounding my horn in front of your house at 9:30 sharp. I'm using a new enamel—'Murphy Da-cote.' It isn't exactly new, at that, for over half the makers of fine cars use Murphy materials for finish. On account of the war and labor shortage, Murphy has put up a line of quick, easy, reliable enamels with which car owners can paint their own cars. It dries overnight." "Say! that's what I call sensible war-time economy. You'll save from fifty to a hundred dollars and have practically a new car. The enamel must be good—Murphy is a leader in the varnish and paint trade. I was thinking of trading in my old bus, but I believe I'll give her a new dress instead. She's perfect mechanically. Is the painting hard work?"

"It's fun for me. This is the first painting job I ever tackled, but I seem to be getting away with it. This enamel flows on like cream—doesn't leave any brush marks. Of course, a professional job would look a little more classy, but as you say, it would cost fifty to a hundred dollars—the price of a Liberty Bond."

Da-cote produces a glossy, hard, elastic finish which weathers exposure, road grime, grease and constant washing will not injure. It dries overnight. It is made for the amateur but is plenty good enough for the professional. Murphy Da-cote is made in black and white and in all popular colors.

Every can of Murphy Da-cote has a black and white label with a broad band of the exact shade of color contained in the can. THE LABEL SHOWS THE COLOR.

If your dealer has not received his shipment of Da-cote Enamels, write for our unique color book, which shows how your car will look with different colors. Send us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.

Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, Jr., President

NEWARK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL. Douglall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate



**Murphy Da-cote**  
TRADE MARK  
Motor Car Enamels

The Welcome Accorded POSTUM

The welcome accorded Postum among table beverages indicates how surely there was a place in household favor for a wholesome cereal drink.

Each year increasing numbers use it in one of its two forms.

Instant Postum is made instantly, a cup at a time, by dissolving a spoonful in hot water and adding sugar and cream as desired.

Postum Cereal—the original form—requires boiling. Packages carry directions. This attractively flavored table drink may meet your favor. Why not try it?



THE PROGRESS OF  
AFFAIRE-CAILLAUXMadame Caillaux Writes to Le  
Temps—Why the Hervé  
Trial Was PostponedBy Special Correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amid the rivalries of all the other and newer affairs, with their peculiar interests, that claim the attention of an anxious public, wondering when this cleansing process to which France is being subjected will be complete, the old-established affaire-Caillaux still holds its place for strong incident and high importance. Captain Bouchardon on the one hand, with his frequent and steady interrogations, the side affairs like the Hervé libel case on the other, and the occasional intervention of the principals in one form or another, serve to keep the case alive and in the full light of day. As has been stated before, Mme. Caillaux since the first days of the dramatic development, has been wisely disposed toward reticence, and only once in the most recent weeks wrote a letter to the papers. Now she has repeated this reticence. She has sent, letter long and vigorous, to Le Temps which, to some extent, appears to have placed that eminent journal on the defensive, or at least to protest its unvarying impartiality.

Mme. Henriette Caillaux writes as follows: "At the time of my husband's arrest and the opening of the coffre-fort of Florence, you were one of the first to publish, on several occasions, and notably on Jan. 17, under the signature of your Rome correspondent, M. Jean Carrère, that the famous coffre-fort contained about 3,000,000 francs worth of securities and jewelry, which at an expert valuation were considered to be worth 500,000 francs. The day before yesterday the whole of those securities were returned to my husband, following upon the expert examination of M. Doyen, who has declared that in their entirety they represented before the war a sum of 484,000 francs and at the time of their deposit in the coffre-fort of Florence only 331,000; that all the securities belonged to our marriage agreements, or, in my case, to a legacy from my parents, that they were declared for income tax, and that all the coupons have been dealt with in France by the representative of our financial agent. Today my jewels are returned to me, after the expert examination such as was demanded by M. Caillaux and made by M. Tempier, had fixed the pre-war value of them at 57,000 francs. The day before yesterday these jewels have been all in the possession of my family or myself for more than 20 years, and they have not been changed in any way since my marriage. M. Tempier has stated in his report that it is clear that all the items he has had to examine have been made up with family jewels already old. Here then is the truth; it has taken a long time for it to be recognized that it is in conformity with my declarations, and now that it is official I do not doubt that you would wish to acquaint your readers with it. Besides it is time that this infamous legend of sumptuous jewels should come to an end, and I beg of you that you will be so kind as to publish this letter in the same place where you set forth the allegations of M. Jean Carrère, Bellevue, Henriette Caillaux."

To this Le Temps answers that, faithful to its method of impartial information, the paper, in its issue of Jan. 16, had quoted from numerous contemporaries upon the supposed contents of the coffre-fort, and that after the statement made by its Rome correspondent, it again, in pursuit of impartiality, quoted from its contemporaries upon statements made by Mme. Caillaux herself as to the contents of the coffre-fort in the way of jewels and securities. Also the letter of M. Caillaux on the subject had been published.

However these explanations are evidently of a defensive character, and as they seem to leave the Caillaux with something of a grievance and a justification of themselves in this one matter at any rate, it is a point for the inculcated of the Santé and his wife.

Meanwhile, Captain Bouchardon is most industrious in his investigations into this affair. He has had other witnesses in his bureau, among them one Lieutenant Duchamp, who formed part of a French mission to the British army, and once or twice he has had M. Caillaux out from the Santé to put further questions to him. Recently he questioned him at length upon some new points that had arisen from recent evidence, and upon which he, as once Minister of Finance, was in a position to give explanations.

Perhaps the possibilities of the much-discussed Caillaux-Hervé libel case were never very great, and now they are nearly nothing. The case has been postponed. If M. Caillaux should come out well from the greater trial with which he is concerned, M. Gustave Hervé may hear of him again; but if not we may during the next few weeks hear the last of the case that was to have been settled by the Assizes of the Sarthe. M. Caillaux asked for the postponement and M. Gustave Hervé agreed to it. It may be remembered that it was really M. Hervé who set up the first accusation of the supreme order of gravity against the ex-Premier, which is not to say that if he had not done so the other official proceedings would not have been entered upon as soon after as they were. M. Caillaux was by that time being most freely discussed, and some one in the Paris press was almost certain very soon to come out with a bold declaration when M. Hervé, just the man for it, seized the opportunity, and in the best Zola manner, entitled a rasping article, "J'accuse M. Caillaux," in his newspaper, La

Victoire, in which he stated the truth, as he conceived it, in the plainest terms.

The deputy for Marnes, considering thereupon that his reputation as a public man was assailed by such statements, addressed his complaint to the procureur-général of the court of Angers, and in due course a libel case was entered, to be heard at the assize of the Sarthe at Le Mans. Some believed that the case would go through and that, as it was virtually a trial of the most serious charges that have since been made against M. Caillaux, it might be regarded as a full-dress rehearsal of the subsequent proceedings in which the plaintiff would not be Caillaux, but the Government of France. However, when the assizes at Le Mans came to be held and the case called, it appeared that most people concerned, including the high judicial authorities, had come to the conclusion that it were better in all respects that there should be no such trial until after the other one. An official statement was read to the effect that as M. Joseph Caillaux at the present time is before the third council of war at Paris on a charge of having communicated with the enemy with the object of breaking the alliances of France, and that in the interests of the good administration of justice and to avoid the possible contradiction of judicial decisions, it was desirable to suspend this case, and for these reasons to defer it to another session. The matter having been put in this way to the court, the latter deliberated for a few minutes and then said that it was premature to submit the case at present to the jury of the Sarthe, that the parties were all agreed upon the adjournment, and that therefore adjournment there should be.

But in his La Victoire, M. Gustave Hervé was not to be denied some sharp comment. On the day when the court at Le Mans put back the case, he wrote in his newspaper in Paris—"The trial will not take place today. M. Joseph Caillaux has, through his counsel, asked for a postponement. One can understand that he does not wish to arrive before the jury with two months' delay. My counsel has telegraphed to the president of the court assenting to the postponement."

LOOTING IN BENGAL  
LAID TO HIGH PRICESBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—There has been a strange and sudden outbreak of looting of bazaars in the Noakhali district, Eastern Bengal. This phenomenon is said to be the result of the drastic rise in the price of salt and cloth during the past few months. Each of these necessary articles has risen in price by not less than 400 or 500 per cent during the past few months, and the result has been to hit the poor ryot most woefully. There are very few material things the Indian peasant needs, but he requires salt to make palatable his frugal meal of dal and rice—he is, from necessity, a strict vegetarian—and he requires at the least a yard or two of the cheapest cotton cloth to cover him. But the price of both these commodities has soared so high that in many instances he is unable to purchase them. Representations were made on his behalf some little time ago to the Government of Bengal, and that Government undertook a special inquiry into the causes of the dearth of cloth and salt. In the result it became confirmed that the rise in price was due to scarcity owing to the war, and that it could do nothing in the matter. Indian opinion, however, has declined to accept this view of the situation. It holds steadfastly to the belief that stocks are being held up by unscrupulous middlemen, and professes to be greatly disappointed that the Government has not made an example of such people. This the Government has declined to do, although with regard to salt, it has notified the public of certain markets in different parts of the province where it can be obtained at a much more reasonable rate than prevails in Calcutta.

The recent rioting in the Noakhali district is held by many people to be due to the dearth of salt and cloth. It began quite suddenly, like so many troubles in India. At the weekly market, or "hat," at Chingatali, in the Lakhipur thana, a discussion arose between a salt dealer and a customer, who accused him of pricing his salt too high. Somehow a mob collected, and before anybody quite knew what was happening, the salt dealer's shop was looted, and neighboring shops were subjected to the same treatment. The looting having begun, spread like wildfire through the district. It seems to have suddenly appealed to these simple folk as the easiest and cheapest method of obtaining supplies which they wanted. The police were called out in several places, and sanguinary collisions occurred between them and the people. The looting has spread to another district, and although the rioting itself will doubtless be put down eventually without much difficulty, the cause of the trouble threatens to be a more obdurate proposition.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. AND ONT. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—This city having subscribed to two memberships in the new community organization in Niagara Falls, N. Y., the Chamber of Commerce of that city passed a resolution referring to the "splendid action of the city government of Niagara Falls, Dominion of Canada," in so doing and added: "The mayors of our cities have already wiped out the imaginary line between these cities, and this action of our Canadian sister city makes us citizens of a new, bigger and brighter world, and we express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for this evidence before the world that we are brothers, and for the beautiful sentiments expressed through such graceful action which has drawn us into closest possible friendly relations, offensive and defensive."

VACCINATION RULE  
HELD IN ABEYANCEIndianapolis Board of Health,  
After Receiving Authority to  
Proceed, Hesitates to Force  
Compliance With OrdinanceSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indications are that the Board of Health and Charities of Indianapolis will not at this time act under the ordinance passed by the City Council recently, authorizing the board to require every person over six to be vaccinated against smallpox if they have not already been successfully vaccinated. The ordinance provides that when, in the judgment of the Board of Health, there is an epidemic or danger of an epidemic of smallpox, it shall publish such fact in a morning and evening newspaper published in the city. Upon such publication, the ordinance provides, every inhabitant over 6 who has not been successfully vaccinated shall submit to a physician for vaccination, provided such procedure would not be detrimental to the health of the person submitting himself for vaccination.

The cases of smallpox have been confined largely to the section of the city where there is a considerable population of Negroes. In these districts inspectors of the Board of Health have been instructing persons living near by to be vaccinated, but there has been no attempt to compel vaccination.

At the public hearings held by the City Council before the ordinance was passed, large numbers of anti-vaccinationists appeared to protest against the passage conferring on the Board of Health authority to compel vaccination. Attorneys for the anti-vaccinationists said if the ordinance was passed its validity would be attacked in the courts. It is probable that such action will not be taken unless the Board of Health attempts to exercise the authority conferred.

Representatives of the Board of Health said the board has never contemplated issuing an order requiring the vaccination of everybody in the city who has not been successfully vaccinated, but that the board wished to have the authority to use measures it believed necessary to combat smallpox in certain sections of the city. It is understood that because of this position taken by the board it will not declare that an epidemic exists unless it is deemed that conditions warrant such action.

Judge Louis B. Ewbank, of the Marion County Circuit Court, recently held that the Board of Health did not possess the authority to exclude from the public schools children who have not been vaccinated.

NATIONAL PARTY'S  
INDUSTRIAL POLICYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—The National Party has issued the following policy which has been agreed to by the capital and labor committee:

1. That since the speedy recovery and security of the United Kingdom on the conclusion of war and its ability to provide the necessary revenue are dependent on the restoration and increase of the productive industries in the country, steps should be taken forthwith to secure the greatest productive output possible both in industries and agriculture.

2. That in order to secure a greater national production it is essential that on the conclusion of the war of arms there should be no class or industrial war, but that all sections of the community should aim at unity by the removal of the just grievances of any section of the population and by the promotion of greater understanding and contentment by the creation of a new spirit of agreement between capital and labor, with such legislative action as may make permanent an agreed policy.

3. That our industries are the most precious possession of the country in whose existence and prosperity employers and employed are equally concerned; that the popular conception of labor and capital as separate and opposing units is false and vicious; that upon the existence of an industry the security of the whole nation may also depend; and that our industries should no longer be looked upon as commodities to be preserved or abandoned merely by the operation of the laws of wealth; but that the security of the nation and of those concerned in the industry should be the ruling consideration. Further, that labor must not be regarded as a soulless article to be bought in the cheapest market, with the resulting depression of wage level, since the natural corollary to such policy has been restricted effort. To avoid these twin evils, a standard minimum wage will be enforced in return for standard output, and all production by labor which exceeds the standard output should receive additional reward.

4. That women should receive an equal wage with men for equal output or services rendered.

5. That industrial councils should be formed in each area, and that where a large majority of employers and employed in any particular trade arrive at an agreed basis for the prosecution of that trade such basis shall be binding on minorities and as though enacted by statute.

6. That wherever a standard minimum wage is instituted, if the industry in which that standard wage is paid is subjected to such foreign competition as may render the margin of profits uneconomic, the State shall secure, by bounty, tariff, or total exclusion, according to the specific conditions of the trade, such protection for the industry as will restore it to a sound economic basis.

7. That in view of the heavy taxation which will be imposed upon British production at the conclusion of the war it will be the duty of the State to preserve those industries from being undersold by foreign competitive products which are not liable to such heavy taxation, and that a scale of import duties should be instituted which will impose a burden on competitive products and manufactures approximating that which the home producers have to bear in the form of taxation.

8. That wherever a standard minimum wage is instituted, if the industry in which that standard wage is paid is subjected to such foreign competition as may render the margin of profits uneconomic, the State shall secure, by bounty, tariff, or total exclusion, according to the specific conditions of the trade, such protection for the industry as will restore it to a sound economic basis.

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WORK OF WOMEN'S  
INSTITUTES SHOWNMovement in Britain Encourages  
Village Industries—Helps to  
Increase Food ProductionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—Twenty-one years ago a movement was started at Stoney Creek, Ont., which was destined to spread not only all over the Dominion of Canada and to the United States, but eventually across the Atlantic, and to establish itself firmly in the British Isles. This movement was the organization of women's institutes, which were started by a progressive little group of farm women in Ontario. These women found many conditions in their everyday life which were unsatisfactory, and the tendency gradually became more marked to throw over the burdens of the country and to migrate to the towns. Instead of sitting down helplessly to endure these undesirable conditions as best they could, however, a band of pioneer farm women met together to see in what way matters could be improved. The sequel was the organization of the first women's institute; and in this simple manner the movement started.

To begin with women's institutes were simply social organizations, then, as ideas began to be interchanged, women came to take a larger interest in the life of the community, and to find a wider field for their activities. Over two years ago Mrs. Alfred Watt, a Canadian woman, and one of the foremost pioneers of the women's institutes movement in her own country, brought the idea to the British Isles, and on her initiative the first institute was started in England through the agency of the Agricultural Organization Society. The scheme has proved no less popular in the old country than in the new, and women's institutes have sprung up rapidly in England and Wales.

As increased food production became more imperative the importance of the institutes became obvious to the Government, and last year the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries decided to make the movement a department of the women's branch of the board.

Women's institutes are purely propagandist in character, and are designed to encourage cooperation, and the giving of mutual help in village communities. At the head of the organization stands the Federation of Women's Institutes, to which each branch is affiliated. The institutes are run on a strictly non-sectarian and non-political basis. Each branch has its own committee and officers who carry out the business of the institute, and arranged the programs for the monthly meetings, which take place, for the most part, in some room lent for the occasion, or in the village schoolroom. The membership fee is merely a nominal sum, of 2 shillings or thereabouts, intended to cover postage and incidental expenses. One of the chief aims of the institutes is to bridge over the gulf caused by class distinctions, and to bring women of all classes together. The membership, therefore, is open to all women and grown-up girls in the village community who are in sympathy with the objects of the institute and who wish to be associated with it.

Useful work is done in the way of encouraging and developing village industries, for instance toy-making

and basket-making have been successfully started in different places by women's institutes. Improved ideas of housekeeping are also circulated, cooking recipes are exchanged, and new methods of preserving fruits and vegetables are taught.

As already indicated, the women's institutes have been specially active in helping to increase the food production of the country, and many apparently useless little patches of waste ground about a village, which would otherwise have been overlooked, have been energetically and successfully cultivated. Poultry-keeping has been improved, and in many other ways the women have learned from each other, and have benefited by their mutual cooperation.

Every month the various institutes hold a meeting according to a program drawn up by the individual committees. At these meetings an address may be given by a speaker supplied by the Board of Agriculture, which is always ready without fee to send an expert to lecture on any special branch of agricultural work desired. An exhibition or competition perhaps is arranged, or a discussion on some subject of topical interest may take place. Or there may be a talk and demonstration on fruit bottling, on economic cooking, on labor-saving devices, or, indeed, on any of the hundred and one matters of interest in village communities.

Since the need for food conservation has become urgent, communal kitchens have been started by the women's institutes in some instances, in order to effect a double economy in fuel and foodstuffs. War savings associations and similar schemes have also been started. So the work of the women's institutes goes on, increasing the happiness and usefulness of the village communities where the movement is introduced and removing much ignorance and prejudice.

BULGARIA AND HUNGARY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)—In an interview with a representative of the Az Est shortly before the opening of peace negotiations with Rumania, Mr. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, thus outlined his scheme for the future: "We have always had great sympathy for Hungary," he said, "and we hope that after the war our relations will become much more friendly and profound. Our common frontier will be the line of the Morava, and this will doubtless permit of a great development of our economic relations, and of a more intense exchange of commodities. Our two countries have, moreover, only common interests, and no conflicting ones. After the war they should ally themselves with one another, for Hungary cannot cultivate pacific relations with Rumania, seeing that the latter will not fail constantly to look toward Transylvania. Bulgaria must acquire the Dobruja. It is of little consequence to us to know whether Rumania will be given Bessarabia by way of compensation, seeing that we have no interest in Bessarabia. However, I feel little disposed to favor that solution. Does Rumania deserve to be compensated for her felony? Hungary has no need of a strong Rumania, for if the latter were to obtain Bessarabia her political aspirations with regard to Transylvania would only be stronger, since she would have already obtained satisfaction in one direction."

Mr. Flynn spoke of the need of coordinating the various bureaux of intelligence now operating on behalf of the Government to undermine the espionage system and enemy propaganda at work in the United States. These include, he said, the Department of Justice, the secret service, the naval intelligence, war intelligence and others.

If, Mr. Flynn said, all these bureaux should work in cooperation with a man of the caliber of a member of the Cabinet as a general director and head of them all, much overlapping and duplication of work would be avoided and efficiency and economy would be the result.

"The Overman bill," Mr. Flynn said, "provides for the coordination of various departments of the Government, and would empower the President to merge any departments as he saw fit. It may be that this matter I speak of will come to his attention. If it does, I am ready at any minute to go to Washington in any capacity and offer my assistance for the period of the war."</



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TWO LETTER MEN ON CHICAGO NINE

H. O. Page, Maroon Baseball Coach, Is Building Up an Entirely New Team for the Western Conference Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Chicago baseball team in this spring's Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association schedule will be a brand new outfit. Probably only two men will be "C" winners of last season. Only one of them, A. H. Rudolph '18, captain of the nine, was a regular all through the 1917 conference season.

Baseball Coach H. O. Page's problem in preparing his new team for its contests with the 1918 opponents is a complicated one. One fundamental lack of the Maroon squad is capable pitchers; besides that, some of the candidates are entirely new to any sort of fast baseball, and as a batting aggregation, the strength of the team is unknown. To top it all, the men must be trained in team work, as well as developed individually, before the start of Chicago's Conference competition April 26.

As the squad does not include any players tested as pitchers before, the box candidates probably will have to be developed altogether in the three weeks intervening before the start of the college season. The other half of the battery question seems much easier at present, as the squad includes two catchers of experience, either of whom will be a steady influence for the whole team from behind the home plate. There are available as pitchers three recruits who played and won freshman numerals of 1917 on the freshman nine last spring. These are A. W. Main '19, R. H. Porter '20 and T. P. Mulligan '19. None possesses more than fair ability at present. Two other candidates are hoping to pitch in the conference games. They are E. C. Terhune '19 and P. S. Hinkle '20. Both the latter used to play for Chicago high school teams, but have not played much baseball in the last few years. When not playing in the game as pitchers, the Chicago aspirants for the box position probably will play in the outfield.

In the catching department, the team is better fortified. J. F. Bryan '21, and Clarence Volmer '21, are regarded as dependable backstops. Bryan has played as catcher for various teams, and probably will win the place as regular behind the batsmen. A third catcher could probably be recruited in S. W. Cochran '21.

The infield includes two emblem winners of the 1917 varsity nine, in Captain Rudolph and J. W. Long '19, respectively. Second baseman and shortstop on last spring's team. Long can be used as a utility man in the infield, to lend strength for any position which may prove to be weakly played. He is, however, a weak batter. Rudolph is regarded as one of the best baseball players in the Conference. He has been playing for years, is a good batter, a good "waller" while batting, a brilliant base runner, and is a fast player on defense, both on handling throws to the other positions, and in backing up the infield and in encouraging the other players of the team.

At first base the team may have the services of E. C. Curtiss '18, who played that position in many games last year. Curtiss, however, is also a member of the university track team, and it is not certain that he will play with the varsity nine. Curtiss played on the basketball team through the winter athletic season also, and thus missed indoor baseball practice. If he comes out for the team, he will be a valuable man, adding strength in batting and fielding. Curtiss won an emblem in baseball last spring, making the third and last man of any former experience in Maroon baseball available for the team this year.

For understudy to Curtiss at first base, Coach Page is breaking in J. R. Sproehne '20. Sproehne won his numerals with the freshman team last year, and his height and skill have made him regarded as a good prospect. Rudolph, of course, will handle second base. The position at shortstop may be won by Gale Blocki '20, replacing Long, although the latter earned his varsity monogram at that position last year. Other infielders available will be Long, J. P. O'Brien '19, B. S. Smith '19, shortstop; J. W. Moche '19, and G. J. Serck '20, third baseman.

In the outfield, Terhune and Hinkle, two pitching possibilities, and F. M. Elton '20 may hold the positions, with candidates for the infield or other places on the team capable of being used if they show good judgment on catching by balls and develop throwing arms and batting ability. Terhune and Hinkle really are the best outfielders with the team, in its present stage of immature training. Elton is new to baseball, but has proved to be a good all-round athlete, and the qualities which made him valuable at other sports may adapt him to baseball. He has been practicing diligently and watching closely in order to pick up the quirks of batting and base running.

Only two of the players in the first squad of 16 or 17 are older than the selective army limit of 21 years. These two are Captain Rudolph and Mulligan, candidate for pitcher. Rudolph is enrolled in the United States medical reserve, and Mulligan already has been summoned for national army service, but rejected at the cantonment. The average youthfulness of the Maroon squad is expected to make it a

very adaptable aggregation and aid the coach in his problem of building up and molding together a new team from youngsters untutored in fast college baseball.

The schedule of games for the season will probably include three games with the University of Michigan, two with the University of Illinois, two with Purdue University, one with the University of Wisconsin. Possibly Indiana University and Ohio State University also may be met. The opening Conference game of the season for Chicago will be the Iowa game, at Iowa City April 26.

Northwestern University, one of Chicago's rivals of long standing, will not be met this season, as the team which will represent the Purple this year will be only an informal one, with no coach, no Conference standing, no inter-Conference games and relaxed eligibility requirements. Minnesota also will not have a team.

"Our team will have to be built up anew," Coach Page told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The war has taken almost all our good men on whom we were relying at the start of the present college year. It will be necessary to build from the ground up, as there are no experienced men available to act as pitchers. The team is fortunate, however, in having two good men as catchers. Captain Rudolph, who plays second base, played with the University of Chicago team which toured the Orient two summers ago, competing against picked Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian teams, and he is the last man left wearing the Maroon from that line-up. Rudolph is one of the best baseball players in the Conference, and at his position is such a dependable man and accurate player that he ranks as a star.

"The team will be on the average a very young one, as all the players except two or three are under the present army draft age. At present both the pitching and batting strength of the team are matters of question, but the likelihood is that Chicago will be represented by a team able to hold its own against its college opponents."

## THIRTEEN GAMES FOR UNION COLLEGE NINE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A 13-game schedule has been arranged for the Union College baseball team this spring, the opening contest taking place April 19, when the team goes to New York City to meet the Columbia varsity nine. The final game will be played on the home diamond June 8, when Rochester visits this city.

The schedule is not according to expectations, as the war situation has necessitated several changes being made. The full list follows:

April 19—Columbia at New York; 20—New York University at New York; 21—Rutgers College at Schenectady. May 2—Peiham Bay Naval Station at Schenectady; 4—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Schenectady; 10—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 11—Peiham Bay Naval Station at Peiham Bay Park; 16—Hamilton at Clinton; 18—New York University at Schenectady; 25—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; 30—Hamilton at Schenectady. June 1—St. Lawrence at Schenectady; 8—Rochester at Schenectady.

## RED SOX IN NEED OF ANOTHER INFIELDER

CLEVELAND, O.—Manager E. G. Barrow of the Boston American League Baseball Club conferred with Pres. A. G. Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals, Thursday, in an effort to secure the services of Russell Blackburn, the promising shortstop of that club. "The attempt may succeed," said Kopf, at present a holdout, report at Cincinnati. Further negotiations are expected to take place today. In second string men the Red Sox team is weak. There is an infielder in the Southern League that Barrow would like to sign up, but at present he will not disclose the player's name.

Possibly Elbel, who was sent home early in the season from the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., may rejoin the club at Boston. Barrow thinks that Elbel may become a valuable asset to the Boston team, as he can hit well and will be a good man for batting practice, as he can pitch left-handed. Should conditions permit, the Red Sox will hold a good workout Saturday, and all of the regulars will be in their places when the season starts Monday.

## PRESIDENT HICKEY SIGNS UP FREEMAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the signing of John Freeman of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., former International League umpire and home run hitter of the original Boston Red Sox, President T. J. Hickey of the American Association Thursday completed his staff of umpires.

The other members are Robert Hart, Oille Chih, W. F. Fineran, Louis Knapp, Howard Holmes, Frank Connolly and James Murray. Hart and Fineran, like Freeman, were in the International League last season.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange today are: Cramp Ship 79, Electric Storage Battery 48, General Asphalt common 15, Lehigh Navigation 64, Lake Superior 14, Philadelphia Company 22, Philadelphia Electric 24, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 24, Philadelphia Traction 66, Union Traction 38, United Gas Imp 66.

## ESPIONAGE BILL REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate adopted today a conference report on the amendments to the Espionage Bill which makes the law apply to women.

## PRINCETON MUST BUILD NEW TEAM

Orange and Black Is Without a Single Varsity Lawn Tennis Veteran Player This Spring

PRINCETON, N. J.—Owing to the fact that Princeton University did not have a lawn tennis team in 1917 and all the members of the 1916 team have left college, it will be necessary for the Orange and Black to build up an entirely new team this spring. As there are one or two members of the freshman team of 1916 as well as a few other players who have had considerable experience at the game in college, it is expected that the Tigers will be able to put a fairly representative team in the field this year.

Only two matches are definitely scheduled at the present time. One is with the Yale varsity, which will be played at New Haven, May 28, and the other with Harvard at home, May 25. It is hoped to arrange for games with other colleges, including Columbia and Haverford. If sufficient interest can be aroused in the freshman class, a schedule will be arranged for a 1921 team as well. There will be a freshman tournament as usual this spring. In the tournament for the entire college last fall the four semi-finalists were freshmen. J. L. Werner '21 won the tournament, with E. T. Herndon '21 as runner-up.

## CANCEL FINAL GAME OF SPRING SERIES

PETERSBURG, Va.—The final game in the inter-league pre-season series between the Boston National League Baseball team and the New York Americans, which was to have been played here Thursday, was canceled, the New York club leaving for their home grounds where they will meet Brooklyn today and Saturday.

The chances are that there will not be any game at Norfolk, Va., for the Braves today, and there is a possibility that Manager Stallings may send his charges through to Washington this morning, in preparation for the encounter with the Washington Club of the American League there Saturday. Stallings sent Catcher Traggesser and Pitcher James to Philadelphia Thursday afternoon, where the Braves open the championship season Tuesday.

## MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—Owing to the great annoyance caused to persons, and particularly to men having business engagements across the line, efforts are being made to get the Government to appoint a resident agent of the deputy registrar under the Military Service Act to eliminate the trouble experienced by people from the border municipalities in getting permits to leave Canada renewed from time to time. At present it is necessary to refer every case to the deputy registrar at London, which causes great delay, as in many cases the traveler does not know that the permit or renewal has to be procured in advance. Mayor Tuson is also asking the Government to take action to prevent disputes over authority between the Dominion police, the military police and the immigration officers.

## WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Imperial Oil Company, a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company, with branches at all the large Canadian cities from coast to coast, have announced increases in wages amounting to \$650,000 per annum. In addition, 12-hour working shifts have been abolished and 10-hour shifts reduced to nine hours.

## GOLF MEETING IS CALLED OFF

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Fifteen women were present at the Wollaston Golf Club Thursday morning to take part in the first tournament of the season under the direction of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. The meeting was called off because of adverse playing conditions. Several of the players made a start in the team match play scheduled by the Boston district association, but after finishing two holes decided to abandon the game.

## YALE REELECTS STRADELLA

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—C. G. Stradella '19 of North Tolland, N. Y., has been reelected captain of the Yale basketball team for next season. The appointments of R. H. Gage of Wrentham, N. J., and of H. T. Sawyer of Worcester, Mass., as manager and assistant manager, respectively, of next year's five were approved.

## SPENCER ACCEPTS TERMS

DETROIT, Mich.—Catcher Edward Spencer wired President T. J. Navin of the Detroit Americans, Thursday, that he accepted terms and would report within a week. Spencer has been negotiating for the management of a club in the Pacific Coast League.

## MILITARY DRILL NOW COMPULSORY

Falling Off in Gymnastic Classes at Indiana University Due to Adoption of Training System—Good Aquatic Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—It was generally expected that the completion of the new \$200,000 gymnasium at Indiana University would increase interest in all kinds of indoor sports, and that there would be something of a grand rush to enter gymnastic classes in the new building because of the splendid facilities, but such was not the case. This disappointment, however, was not due to a lack of interest in the student body, but was caused by the fact that the same year the new building was opened the university trustees met and voted to make military training at the university compulsory.

The trustees gave the students taking military drill the privilege of omitting gymnasium work, and this caused a big falling off in all gymnastic classes. Prof. J. A. Kase, physical director, formerly had three assistants, but is now able to give instruction himself to all who are taking the work. More than 800 cadets now drill regularly under Capt. A. P. Dalton, retired of the United States Army, who was sent to the university as commander of the cadets.

Indiana has one of the finest swimming pools in the West in the new gymnasium, but regular swimming instruction was not given until this year, and it was impossible to develop a winning team in so short a time. Two Indiana swimmers were sent to the conference swimming meet at Northwestern, but neither was able to place.

The girls of the university also go in strongly for swimming and practice the sport in their own gymnasium. Just now women of the various branches are taking great interest in a tournament to be held within the next two weeks to determine the best swimming team. Miss H. E. Coblenz '20 of Milwaukee, Wis., who won the swimming championship last year, is assisting in coaching in that sport. Each of the girls classes will be represented by a team of six swimmers. Some of the events will be three races, an 80, 100 and 120-yard swim. Form in the various strokes and in diving will also be taken into account.

The Women's Athletic Association of the university has adopted the point system in the awarding of monogram sweaters to girl athletes. Before a girl is eligible for a sweater she must have won 500 points in some branch of sport. The girls play basketball, hockey, tennis and baseball, the indoor variety. Among the official delegates from the university who will attend the national convention of the Women's Athletic Association at Chicago, April 12 and 13, are: Miss H. E. Coblenz '20, Miss W. F. Lloyd '21, Miss Mary Deputy '20, Miss D. M. Simmering '21, Miss C. C. Shumaker '21, Miss G. N. Spangler '19, Miss Virginia Carmichael '21, Miss A. L. Davis '21, Miss Emma Elsner '21, and Miss Katherine Brown, the latter being the head coach of woman's sports.

The purpose of the meeting is to have the national association establish a rule whereby any girl moving from one college to another can have her points transferred and add them toward a sweater in a new college.

Beginning last fall the Women's Athletic Association here made a rule that every member of the association must make 10 points a year to retain her membership. The association is naturally smaller than in former years, but is one of the "live" organizations on the campus. Two girls have won their 800 points and have won sweaters this year, and there will probably be three or four more before the end of the college year.

## DROP FORMAL BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota will stand by its decision made three years ago and will have no baseball nine this season. There will be, however, some intramural and fraternity contests on the diamond.

## NEBRASKA TO DROP BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Indications are that there will be no baseball the University of Nebraska this year. It has not paid for several seasons. Whatever contests are held will be interclass.

## PITCHER ALEXANDER CALLED

ST. PAUL, Neb.—G. C. Alexander, pitcher of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, has been selected by the draft board of Howard County as one of the 12 men in the county quota, to go to Camp Funston during the five days beginning April 26.

## POSTPONE BROOKLYN GAME

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The exhibition baseball game between the New York Americans and the Brooklyn Nationals scheduled for Ebbets field today was postponed.

## BASE BALL

Opening of Season Monday, April 15th

FENWAY PARK

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680.

Prices, 30c, 50c, 85c, \$1.10, Including War Tax.

## DEVENS WILL HAVE STRONG GOLF TEAM

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Lieut. R. C. Deming, division athletic officer here, announced Thursday that the Camp Devens golf team has been given the use of the Monosnock Country Club links, Leominster, Mass. The team will play frequent matches with New England clubs for the benefit of the divisional athletic fund.

Sergt. Francis Quimet and Lieut. Raymond Gorton will play together. Other members of the team include Sergt. Frank MacNamara, Lieut. G. F. Beane, Sergt. B. P. Merriman, Lieut. Herbert Jacques, Sergt. Albert McIntyre, Sergt. Christopher Dunphy and Corp. J. F. Reid.

## NEW LINEUP FOR HARVARD CREWS

Coach William Haines Expects Improved Showing From the Present Seating Arrangement

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Followers of varsity and freshman rowing at Harvard University expect these crews to show a marked improvement in their rowing when they take 'the water this afternoon following the shakeup given the crews by Coach William Haines, Thursday. It was the most radical shakeup of the season and resulted in a rearrangement of both boats. The orders in which the crews are now rowing will probably be the ones in which they will meet the Princeton crews April 27.

J. F. Linder Jr. '19 was moved from No. 7 in B crew to No. 3 in the first boat. A. Stevens '19, whose seat he took, was shifted to the opposite side of the shell at No. 4, while J. S. Coleman '19, formerly at that position, was placed at No. 2. C. F. Batchelder '20, who had been advanced to this seat a week ago, was returned to his old position in the second shell.

Seating in the second varsity crew is still unsettled and will remain so until after the April recess.

In the first freshman boat, although but one advancement from the second crew has been made, only three oarsmen are now rowing in the seats they held last week. Also, a new stroke is being tried out.

The crew management has decided to hold the annual spring regatta this year as usual, May 11 or 25 having been set as tentative dates, with the likelihood of the former being recessed. Shortly after the recess, all crews but the upper varsity and freshman eights will be reseeded according to classes in preparation for the class crew races which constitute the major portion of this regatta. As in former years there will be comp. wherry and single races.

The first varsity and first freshman crews are now seated as follows:

University A—Stroke, R. S. Emmet '19; 7, F. B. Whitman '19; 6, D. L. Withington '20; 5, F. Parkman '19; 4, A. Stevens '19; 3, J. F. Linder Jr. '19; 2, J. S. Coleman '19; bow, R. H. Bowen '20; stroke, C. Reynolds '20.

Freshman A—Stroke, M. E. Olmstead; 7, St. Damon; 6, D. H. Morris; 5, R. M. Sedwick; 4, J. N. Borland '20; 3, T. T. Pond; 2, J. Sise; bow, W. Davis; cox, E. L. Peirson.

The Harvard varsity lawn tennis schedule as announced by the H. A. A. Thursday comprises seven matches definitely arranged. In addition to these, negotiations are now under way for matches with Colgate and Amherst. Of the contests already settled upon, all but two will be staged in Cambridge, those with Princeton and the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. A schedule is also being arranged for the 1921 team. The varsity schedule follows:

April 27—Williams at Cambridge.

May 3—Dartmouth at Cambridge; 4—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge; 8—Tufts at Cambridge; 11—Longwood Cricket Club at either Cambridge or Boston; 25—Princeton at Princeton.

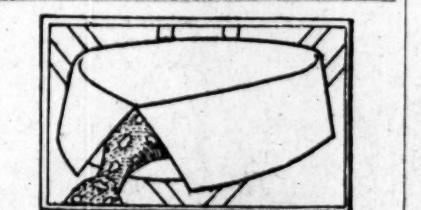
June 1—Yale at Cambridge.

## RELAY RACE TO START EARLY

BOSTON, Mass.—In order not to conflict with the Liberty Loan parade, the Boston Athletic Association will start its Ashland to Boston Marathon relay race at 10:30 a. m., April 19, instead of at 12 o'clock, which has been the time on which the Marathon runs have always started in the past. This will result in the finish being about noon.

## TO RESUME COMPETITIONS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University Athletic Council, it was announced Thursday night has voted to resume athletic relations with Trinity College after an interruption of two years because of differences as to eligibility rules. Arrangements are being made for a meeting in baseball this spring and in football next fall.



CASCO - 2 3/4 in.  
CLYDE - 2 1/2 in.

New ARROW COLLARS FOR SPRING

Clivet, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

## COCHRAN LEADS JACOB SCHAEFER

Enters Second Day's Play in 18.2 Balkline Billiard Match With the Score 600 to 516

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two more blocks of 300 points each are scheduled to be played this afternoon and evening in the 18.2 balkline professional billiard match between Welker Cochran and Jacob Schaefer which started Thursday afternoon. Cochran is leading at the end of the first day's play, 600 points to 516.

In the first block of 300 points played Thursday afternoon, Schaefer took a commanding lead when he accumulated 300 points while Cochran was making only 107, but in the evening Cochran more than evened things up when he ran up 493 points while Schaefer was making 216.

Both players showed strong billiards. In the afternoon Schaefer set an average of 42 6-7, and in the evening for nearly 500 points Cochran averaged 44 9-11. The grand averages for the day's play gave Cochran a mark of 32 16-17 and Schaefer 28 12-18. Where averages are so high there must of necessity be many high runs. The last cluster of the day was made by Schaefer in the string with an uncompleted 166. The continuation of this run for 9 at the start of the evening game made the run actually 175.

During this high run Schaefer exhibited a resourceful quality of play that surmounted difficulties of position with apparent ease. He made masse shots confidently, and when nursing the ivories along the lines his touch was delicate but sure.

Cochran in the evening showed a bit of playing that even eclipsed the standard that had been set by Schaefer in the afternoon. With a lead of almost 200 to overcome, and when he began to get into his stride the points rolled up rapidly. Three times during the evening encounter he had runs of more than 100. The first time that he passed the century mark was in the middle game, when he made 104. The inning before the last he ran off 147 caroms, and finished out his string in the next inning with a count of 120. Such play as this was more than Schaefer could withstand, even though he was mounting into high runs here and there. His best endeavor brought forth a run of 141. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME

Jacob Schaefer—75 0 6 14 39 0 166. Total—300. Average—42 6-7. High runs—167 and 75.

Welker Cochran—6 0 42 0 1 58. Total—107. Average—17 5-6. High runs—58 and 42.

EVENING GAME

Welker Cochran—66 11 0 104 5 1 3 7 29 147 120. Total—493. Average—44 9-11. High runs—147, 120 and 104.

Jacob Schaefer—9 2 1 0 141 5 1 14 2 31 10. Total—216. Average—19 7-11. High runs—141 and 31.

FILM CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Film Club at the Brunswick Sunday evening, Mrs. Florence LaPoint Brackett was elected president. The other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. Frank J. Howard; second vice-president, Dr. Carrie I. Bence; recording secretary, Dr. G. Maude Hough; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel M. Brewerton; treasurer, Miss E. A. Downs; auditor, Mrs. Pauline Hartstone. The object of the club is to interest people in the best films, to help educate the popular taste for a higher standard of pictures, and to promote their wider use for educational and social purposes.

## HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Musical and dramatic associations of the High School of Commerce will give an entertainment in the school hall this evening, largely patriotic and expected to be particularly entertaining. The orchestra is to open the program with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," two boys will give a comic sketch and then will come trench songs and patriotic motion pictures. The Glee Club will sing and the program will close with "A Bachelor's Banquet" given by the dramatic club.

## FRENCH OFFICERS' HELP ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—France has been called upon to aid in hastening the movement of United States troops across the Atlantic Ocean by sending additional officers for the training camps in the United States.

## COLUMBIA MEETS STEVENS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia University lawn tennis team will play its second match of the season here this afternoon when it meets Stevens Institute.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Haverford College soccer football team has again won the championship of the Philadelphia Cricket Club League.

W. S. Gray Jr. '19 has been elected captain of the Princeton University basketball team for next winter. He played guard during the past winter until he left college to enter the United States Merchant Marine.

With two such golfers as Sergt. Francis Quimet and Lieut. R. R. Gorton heading the Camp Devens golf team this summer, that cantonment should be able to hold its own with any golf team in either the army or navy.

The Chicago White Sox are not showing much of the playing which made them world's champions last fall. Yesterday they lost to the Wichita Club of the Western Association, 6 to 3, with Benz, Cicotte and Roberts pitching for them.

The signing of Catcher Spencer by the Detroit Americans will strengthen that club considerably in a position where it has not been very strong during the past few seasons. Spencer has been holding out in the hope of signing as manager of a team.

## MISSOURI WINS FROM IOWA STATE

Tigers Take Opening Game in Missouri Valley Conference Baseball Season, 6 to 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—In the opening game of the Missouri Valley Conference baseball season the University of Missouri defeated Iowa State College 6 to 5 on Rollins' diamond Thursday afternoon in the first of a three-game series.

It was the Iowa team's first contest and Missouri's second. Neither played in championship form. Iowa scored in the first inning when Brotherlin received a base on balls and took second on a wild pitch. Heezen also received his base on balls and both advanced when G. M. Haas dropped the ball and scored when Dallas hit to right field. S. S. Canterbury made the first Missouri score in the second when he stretched a three-bagger to center field into a home run.

In the third inning Urie, Slusher and Summa scored for Missouri. Slusher and Summa getting clean hits. Ames came back with three runs in the sixth inning when Dallas and Levison scored on Neasham's two-base hit, Neasham scoring on Haas' error. The Tigers made their final runs in the seventh, Urie and Dennis scoring.

Innings ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Missouri ..... 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 5 6

Iowa State ..... 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 8



## A PIONEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At the present moment when suffragists the world over are rejoicing at the victory of the Women's Suffrage cause in Great Britain, and when in both Scotland and England the two greatest educational hills ever framed are before the country for consideration, it is interesting to turn one's eyes to the modest figure of one of the early pioneers of both these far-reaching reforms, whose fearlessness, perseverance, and courage have contributed so much toward their success.

Miss Emily Davies, LL.D., can look back over a period of more than 50 years of untiring devotion to these two great causes, which are so closely allied with one another.

The raising of the status of women has been the great incentive of her life work. In an article which appeared in The Gleaner in 1905 Miss Davies wrote: "I desire the removal of the disability upon women, because I believe that indirectly it would have a deep and far-reaching effect; that by raising the status of all women, as such, it would tend gradually to remove hindrances to their well-being, to increase their self-respect, and their sense of responsibility, and to favor their development to true and natural lines." Throughout the long struggle for improved education the goal of an equal standard for men and women was always held strongly in view with a clearness of vision which it is difficult to appreciate without some knowledge of the state of women's education 50 years ago.

Referring to this in 1864, Miss Davies said: "The impression is conveyed to the public mind that the education of girls is an affair of very little consequence; that it is, in fact, one of the things which may safely and properly be left to take care of themselves. . . . of literature, women of the middle class know next to nothing. . . . I speak of general literature, and of ordinary women, whose reading is for the most part confined to novels, and of novels not the best. . . . Newspapers are scarcely supposed to be read by women at all. . . . This almost complete mental blankness being the ordinary condition of women, it is not to be wondered at that their opinions, when they happen to have any, are not respected. . . . All we claim is that the intelligence of women, be it great or small, shall have full and free development."

By the opening of Queen's and Bedford colleges in London in 1848 and 1849 facilities were offered to girls to continue their education after leaving school. These colleges were not, however, attached to the university. In 1856 a woman for the first time applied for admission to London University, but was refused by the senate. Six years later the question was again raised by Miss Elizabeth Garrett (sister of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and afterward to become distinguished as Dr. Garrett Anderson, the first woman doctor in England), supported by her father. Her appeal was unsuccessful but it led to the formation of a committee to work for the admission of women to university degrees. This committee, of which Miss Davies was the prime mover and hon. secretary, set itself first to win admission for girls to the Cambridge University local examinations, which had hitherto been open to boys only. Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science in 1864, Miss Davies said: "If the proposition . . . that the true greatness of a nation depends as much on its women as on its men, be anything more than a rhetorical flourish, let it be acted upon. . . . Let schemes of examination and inspection for this character of boys' schools be extended to girls' also. In a word, let female education be encouraged." After much patient work this was attained, informally in 1863 and formally two years later.

In 1867 a committee was formed to carry out a scheme for establishing a college "designed to hold, in relation to girls' schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the universities toward the public schools for boys." Miss Davies was hon. secretary of this committee and amongst its members were Lady Stanley, Madame Bodichon, Mrs. Russell Gurney and Mrs. Manning. In 1869 the college was opened with five students in a hired house at Hitchin. The students worked for the Cambridge University previous examination (commonly known as the "Little Go") and afterward for the Tripos examination, the examiners consenting to examine them privately. In 1871 the college was moved to the new buildings erected for it at Girton, Cambridge—the first women's university college in England. The aim of its founders of Girton was to have the same standard and examination tests for women as for men, and this has been steadily adhered to throughout its history. At Girton the students worked both for the ordinary degree course and for various triposes, under conditions exactly similar to those required for men undergraduates, the only difference being that the examinations, though identical with the men's were not held formally under the authority of the university. It was not until 1881 that Cambridge admitted women to the honors examinations (Tripos), but admission to the ordinary degree course has not yet been won, in spite of the memorials which have been presented at various times.

A few years later Newnham College was opened at Cambridge and women students were admitted at other universities, such as London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and so forth. In 1879 the first women's colleges at Oxford were opened at Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall. A tremendous impetus was given to girls' education throughout the country, as is shown by a memorial of headmistresses presented to Cambridge University which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph  
Miss Emily Davies, LL. D.

stated that "the whole character of school studies has been raised and strengthened by the influence of university standards. The women's colleges have supplied the schools with more highly educated teachers than could otherwise have been obtained, and to this cause must be ascribed much of the remarkable progress made during recent years in the education of girls."

Miss Davies' services on behalf of education were in time publicly recognized and she was made an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow University. This was the first time that Glasgow had conferred this honor upon a woman, although Mrs. Henry Fawcett and at least one other woman had already received honorary degrees from other universities.

Miss Davies' energies were not, however, devoted to the educational struggle alone. She was also one of the earliest and most faithful champions of the cause of women's political enfranchisement and also of the opening of the medical profession to women. She received much sympathy and support in her various labors from her brother Dr. Llewelyn Davies, the friend and disciple of Frederick Denison Maurice.

In 1865 John Stuart Mill entered Parliament, as a champion of women's enfranchisement. The next year a committee of women was formed to organize a petition to Parliament. Their meetings were held at the house of Miss Elizabeth Garrett, whose sister, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, has taken such a prominent part in the great struggle. After a fortnight's work 1499 names had been collected for the petition, and these included those of some of the most distinguished women of the day, such as Josephine Butler, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. William Grey, Mrs. Somerville, Harriet Martineau and Florence Nightingale. When the day came for its presentation, Madame Bodichon, who was to have taken it, was prevented, and she asked Miss Davies to go in her place. Miss Davies asked Miss Garrett to accompany her and they drove together with the unwieldy packet, to the Houses of Parliament. Very shyly they carried it into Westminster Hall and hid it there under an apple woman's stall, being somewhat uncertain as to the proper way to proceed.

Mr. Fawcett soon walked past and was told of their mission. He said that he would send his secretary, and the secretary fetched John Stuart Mill, to whom the petition—the first petition for women's suffrage of any importance—was finally delivered. The following year saw the defeat of the Women's Suffrage Amendment, but interest in the cause had been aroused and the municipal franchise was won in 1869. In 1870 the Education Act was passed by which women were given the right to vote for and to sit on school boards. That November both Miss Davies and Miss Garrett were returned as members of school boards in London. Miss Lydia Becker was returned in Manchester, and Miss Flora Stevenson in Edinburgh. All these women had taken leading parts in the formation of local suffrage societies and now five larger societies came into being which soon united in active cooperation with one another and were the basis of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, now the largest women's suffrage society in the United Kingdom.

The subsequent history of the women's suffrage movement is too well known to be dwelt on here. Miss Davies throughout has associated herself with the constitutional movement, and has been an active member of the London Society, a branch of the N. U. W. S. Up till recently she was a member of its executive committee and a regular attendant at its meetings.

The women's suffrage movement cannot be separated from that of the movement for women's higher education, for the one was the natural outcome of the other. In an interesting description of the early days at Girton, in the Girton Review for 1907,

Miss L. I. Lumsden, LL. D., one of the first students and afterward first headmistress of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews, wrote, "The seed which bore fruit at Hitchin had been sown in earlier years still by Miss Davies—name never to be forgotten, for to her, above all others who aided in the work, Girton College owes its existence."

In a prefatory note to Miss Davies' book, "Questions relating to Women," Miss Constance Jones, former mistress of Girton, wrote: "The Miss Davies belongs the high honor of having been one of the pioneers who actually led and guided the advance. What a transformation it has effected in education and opportunities can be estimated best by those who know what the condition of things was 40 or 50 years ago, and what it is now; they only can appreciate to the full all that is due to the workers in this far-reaching reform. How many a sympathetic mother in the old days has said, or thought, of a daughter eager to learn, 'What a pity she is not a boy, that she might go to college!'"

Now, hunger for knowledge need no longer be a tragedy merely because it happens to occur in a daughter; and those women who have known the joy of intellectual satisfaction and development, and of the exercise of trained capacity and intelligent social service at present possible, cannot but feel that they owe a debt of gratitude, too great for payment and too deep for words, to the Nineteenth Century pioneers. The work is not yet completed. It is for the later generations to carry it on to further and fuller development—with the same high aims, the same untiring zeal, and the same temperate wisdom by which the women's movement has from its earliest days been so honorably distinguished."

## ALLIED WORK IN AIR ON VARIOUS FRONTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (March 6).—An announcement by the British Air Ministry of February 26, details the great success of the Royal Flying Corps on the western and Italian fronts; on the former, 120 enemy machines were brought down with a loss of only 28 British in three weeks' fighting; on the latter, 58 machines principally German, were destroyed, with a loss of eight British, during the time the British airmen have been employed on that front. Besides this, many enemy aircraft were driven down out of control in Italy. The details for the Western Front were: 75 brought down, 39 driven down out of control, 6 brought down by anti-aircraft and other artillery—120.

On February 26 there was great aerial activity, 14 enemy planes being brought down, to eight British missing. This, in spite of the very strong west wind which greatly favored the enemy machines. Long distance reconnaissances were undertaken, and photographs of trenches, aerodromes, railways and communications brought back. The artillery spotting machines were busy all day enabling the British guns to obtain good results. Four tons of bombs were dropped on Courtrai railway siding, Douai, Valenciennes Junction, and other targets. Air fighting was severe, many combats took place between the enemy's scouts and British reconnaissance, bombing and fighting machines. On the night of 26-27, a very successful expedition was carried out against Treves Barracks and railway stations resulting in four bursts being observed in the gas works and eight in the railway station. The same night 1½ tons of bombs were dropped on an aerodrome near Metz, effective bursts being observed. One enemy machine was crashed, the British sustaining no loss in spite of heavy fire from anti-aircraft and machine guns.

On the night of the 25th-26th and during the 27th, naval aircraft carried out bombing raids without loss to themselves, on Ostender aerodrome, Bruges Dock, Engel Dump and Abele aerodrome, many tons of bombs being dropped with good results, a fire being started among others at Engel Dump. The French air report of February 27 states that "enemy aeroplanes bombarded Nancy last night. Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the 26th and 4½ tons of explosives were dropped on Metz-Sablons and Warnierville stations and elsewhere. The German air report of the same date claims that an English air attack against certain of their balloons broke down, and that 15 allied planes and three captive balloons were brought down on the 26th. On the night of February 26 the enemy dropped over 100 bombs in and around Venice, doing grave damage. The Italian and British airmen were busy on the 27th, day and night, six tons of bombs being dropped. Two of the enemy bombing machines were brought down in the Venice raid.

The figures given by the French expert commentator for 11 weeks ending February 15, are interesting. The number of flights carried out were over 22,500, 104 enemy planes were brought down for a certainty, 93 were put out of control and lost to the enemy. In addition the enemy left some machines in the French lines. During this period only 38 French machines were lost whilst 192 tons of explosives were dropped on various enemy targets with remarkable success. The number of tons dropped in the corresponding period of last year was only 39, so that the increase is nearly five times as great. On February 28 various fine intervals were availed of to make flights, and after dark "our machines took the air in intervals between a hailstorm." Four tons of bombs were dropped and machines returned without loss. The Empire Association, which has been flying, owing to high wind and rain, nevertheless some reconnaissances, artillery spotting work and bombing raids were carried out. Two hostile machines were brought down and two driven down with a loss of one British missing.

## PARTICULARS OF K. K. EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the numerous activities, which 3½ years of war have necessitated for the relief of war conditions, is the K. K. Empire Association (Kitchener of Khartoum Empire Association). Its work has been varied, continuous and unobtrusive. The association believes in deeds rather than words, and it is in this spirit that it has approached the many tasks which have been undertaken purely out of gratitude to the men of the army and the navy. The offices which the association at present occupy are at 35 Old Bond Street, and it was here that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was very courteously given details of the association's work by Mrs. Francis E. J. Parker, Lord Kitchener's sister, president of the K. K. E. A. In fact, the association is just a link between defenders and defended, as well as a center to which any sailor or soldier can turn for help or advice, which is given wholly free from any considerations of creed, whether religious or political.

Lord Kitchener said, "Trust the men, treat them as men, and they will behave as men." The association does its best to straighten out tangles and deal with misunderstandings promptly and effectively. The finding of employment for discharged soldiers is an important part of the work and has led to sending men to a farm appropriately termed the Vanguard Farm, in Kent, with a view to settlement on the land. The farm was started by Miss Violet Bertram, who has a wide experience in agricultural work and who, with a keen eye to the possibilities of land, purchased a farm in a bad state which she has cultivated with the best results. The scheme includes the building of cottages for the men, but at present, owing to labor conditions and the price of materials, they have had to be provided with any vacant cottages which the neighborhood afforded. Nothing could give a better example of the spirit which prompts the work of the K. K. Empire Association than the way in which it has undertaken to provide for the entertainment of thousands of children in the poor districts of London. It was felt that the men at the front would be heartened by hearing that their little ones were being given a merry time, and so a call was made for Punch and Judy shows, ventriloquists and gramophones. Cocos, buns and apples were provided, and a vast number of children, under the care of their school-teachers, were given such a treat as they are not likely to forget. The last of the children's fête was at Bethnal Green, and was marked by a quite unlooked-for and very much appreciated visit from His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

## NEW POST FOR WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The appointment of Miss Katherine Wallis as deputy chairman to the London County Council marks the first occasion on which a woman has been elected to this position. Miss Wallis, who has done valuable work as a member of the education committee, had previously taught at a large secondary school for girls. The fact that the London County Council administers an area of 117 square miles and has an annual expenditure of over £14,000,000; that its administration includes such questions as housing, communications, finance, education, and so forth, and that its education committee is responsible for the education of about 750,000 children in elementary schools alone, in addition to secondary, technical and higher education, gives some idea of the great importance of its work.

## BRITAIN EXHIBITS WARPHOTOGRAPHS

Pictures at the Grafton Galleries in London Draw Crowds From All Over the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The crowds which have thronged the Grafton Galleries during the exhibition of the official war photographs recalled, in point of size, those which foregathered at some particularly fine picture show in the days before the war. But the character of the crowd was markedly different, with that difference which three years of war stamps on the population of a belligerent capital. All London has paid its shilling and walked through the Grafton Gallery turnstile onto the Flanders front, from the King and Queen, to the private just home on leave allowed out from one or other of the hospitals. Many of the khaki-clad men were showing and explaining the photographs to friends and relatives, but civilians, on the whole, particularly men, were very much in the minority in the crowd which slowly filed past the photographs with but little audible comment.

The photographs were wonderful, and the circumstances of danger and difficulty in which they were taken aroused much appreciation for the photographers in those visitors who, previous to examining the exhibits, had sat down to see what the catalogue's preface had to say. But wonderful as the photographs were, they were not too evidently records of the most desolating war which the world has seen and the English have too good reason to know this to view such an exhibition with anything in the nature of pleasurable emotion. A record of things done and of things suffered and of the inevitable tragedy of war, was what the pictures stood for to the silent crowds filing in and out of the gallery. Probably too it made them feel that it was not all for nothing and that the British officers and men who had lived and fought in that desolate scarred Flanders plain would continue to do so until the whole terrible task was finished.

The largest photograph, it has the distinction of being the largest photograph in the world, is also one of the most remarkable in the collection. Probably nothing short of being on the battle field when a tank charge is taking place, could give a more vivid idea of these strange war machines plowing through the mud with a crushing disregard for obstacles. They have the air of pre-historic monsters revived in iron and steel to take part in the struggle of Titans. There is something fabulous, too, in that evil-looking coil of German barbed wire shown in another photograph, no dragon pierced by the sword of St. George had a fiercer or more jagged appearance than this "terrible thicker" as the catalogue describes it. How efficient camouflage can be is shown in the great gun which is being hauled away by a tank and which has been given a cloak of moss, which even an eagle would surely mistake for mere forest undergrowth. Some of the photographs present remarkable studies in the expression of the human face. There is a group, it is catalogued "Women Under Shell Fire," which shows two English women receiving a wounded man from his stretcher.

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bearers. They are evidently none of them conscious of the camera, their attention is focused on the scene of events which they form a part, and their thoughts are as plainly discernible as if they were uttering them.

It is a relief to turn from the almost uniformly tragic pictures of the western front to the warm and cheerful scenes photographed in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Here are the age-abiding camels and the "long, long trail of the pack mules" in the glow and the dust of the desert. Here are Indian troops marching into Baghdad and the entry of the British with General Maude at their head in March, 1917. This last photograph and that of General Allenby coming into Jerusalem on foot through the Joppa Gate are perhaps the most popular in the exhibition. They are certainly very remarkable, both because of the events which they commemorate and for the beauty of the scenes which they represent. It is the skillful and truthful introduction of color into these war photographs which has made them the arresting things they undoubtedly are. Its value is more unmistakably seen in the pictures of the desert and of the multi-colored oriental crowds than in those of the western front, but even in the latter it produces effects which, without color, would be totally lacking; as, for instance, in the picture of men silhouetted against a softly iridescent morning sky, and in the carrier pigeon to which a man's hands are attaching the little rolled message. The whole beauty of that little picture lies in the wonder of the bird's wing and breast feathers and the British official war photograph does justice to them.

## WOMEN'S POLITICAL LEAGUE

BELFAST, Ireland.—The Belfast Suffrage Society has now reconstituted itself as the Women's Political League, with headquarters at Belfast. The league has set before itself the solution of such problems as child welfare, housing and education reform, equal pay for equal work. The league intends to carry on its work as far as possible in cooperation with other bodies. Recently a conference was held in Dublin of representatives of every Irish suffrage organization at which arrangements were made for future joint action. The league has already begun work on these lines.

The largest photograph, it has the distinction of being the largest photograph in the world, is also one of the most remarkable in the collection. Probably nothing short of being on the battle field when a tank charge is taking place, could give a more vivid idea of these strange war machines plowing through the mud with a crushing disregard for obstacles. They have the air of pre-historic monsters revived in iron and steel to take part in the struggle of Titans. There is something fabulous, too, in that evil-looking coil of German barbed wire shown in another photograph, no dragon pierced by the sword of St. George had a fiercer or more jagged appearance than this "terrible thicker" as the catalogue describes it. How efficient camouflage can be is shown in the great gun which is being hauled away by a tank and which has been given a cloak of moss, which even an eagle would surely mistake for mere forest undergrowth. Some of the photographs present remarkable studies in the expression of the human face. There is a group, it is catalogued "Women Under Shell Fire," which shows two English women receiving a wounded man from his stretcher.

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## PLAN TO CHECK WASTE OF FOODS

New York City Commissioner of Markets Says Losses at Piers and in Homes Are Due Very Largely to Negligence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Johnathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, in an interview with a representative of this bureau, declared that a modern, well equipped wholesale receiving station and terminal market was the only solution for large wastage of food and produce at Pier 29. At this pier all the perishable goods handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad are received. A penalty of 10 days' imprisonment or \$50 fine for the offense of wasting food is included in an ordinance offered the Board of Aldermen for its consideration by J. Lewis Amster, Health Commissioner. The board has taken the ordinance under advisement.

Commissioner Amster has announced that in the last year enough food was thrown away to feed 136,000 people, and that its value is estimated at about \$16,000,000. This assertion is based on a checking up of the amount of food which the commissioner believes to have been wasted in this city during the year. He declared that the worst cases of waste occur through the negligence of servants in the homes of the well-to-do.

"In handling these goods," said Dr. Day, "the United States as a whole is far behind other nations, which have docking facilities that enable ships to come in on one side and unload, while loading on the other. In this country, especially at Pier 29, handling of produce is done by men who ruthlessly waste the food. At Pier 29 I found conditions of the worst kind. Great quantities of produce are wasted, regardless of the fact that this country is now engaged in attempting to fulfill the contract of feeding so many of our allies."

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For over fifty years we have supplied flowers  
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Making Conservation Garments

More now than at any previous time in the world's history is the practice of no waste being followed. Each person is willing and glad to do his part in this saving of everything which can possibly be put to even a second or a third use. For the purpose of helping and directing such willing workers, these descriptions of conservation garments are given below. They are both timely and practical, especially for the needy women and children in the war-torn countries, and a few of them for soldiers, too.

In the first place, there are two or three uses to which good old bath towels may be put. The most obvious thing is to make wash cloths, which should be hemmed all around. It might be stated here that crocheted and knitted wash cloths are also desirable to send to soldiers and refugees. Out of bath towels can also be made large bath mitts or mittens. These are rather oval in shape, like a mitten without a thumb, and a French seam should be run around the edge and left on the outside. They should be made large enough to slip on a man's hand.

Old table linen (that is, tablecloths and napkins) can be cut into 16-inch squares and clipped all around the raw edges. These the Italian soldiers bind around their feet, under their stockings, and in this way they can be used in quantities.

Old muslin or cheesecloth will make very good handkerchiefs. They should be cut in 15-inch squares and finished around the edges with a running stitch which is found just as practical and much quicker than hemming.

Loose, soft slippers, for soldiers to wear when on leave, can be made out of pieces of tapestry, felt, carpet, or upholstery goods. These are similar to the old-fashioned carpet slippers.

If one can obtain a quantity of tailor's or dressmaker's samples, they can be made into excellent blankets, by overlapping the pieces and stitching them twice.

Children's undergarments (shirts and long drawers) can be made from large stockings, preferably white ones, but others have been used. In the shirt, about five inches cut from the smaller part of the stocking—the ankle—makes the sleeves; and the upper parts of two stockings, split open, make one the back, the other the front, of the shirt. The sleeves are put in as kimono sleeves; it is well to open all seams and cut-stitch them flat. The drawers, of course, are more simple,

as one stocking leg, cut down to the desired length, makes a leg of the drawers.

Many of the best pattern companies have issued conservation patterns for several articles of clothing; for example, infant's booties, made from old kid gloves; infant's and children's undershirts, cut from one large, worn undershirt or combination suit; and a pattern for refooting stockings and socks from old ones.

A useful undergarment for little girls can be made from a combination of unbleached muslin and material cut from old undershirts or combination suits. Out of the latter make a petticoat, cut straight and gathered in at the waist. From the unbleached muslin cut a little waist and sew the two together. The skirt can also be made of flannel, but it is a great saving of material to make it of the undergarment.

The most elaborate conservation garment is a child's dress, sometimes called a Bishop dress, made from a man's shirt, which must be in fairly good condition. The little dress is made in four pieces, front, back and raglan sleeves. The size, of course, will be determined from the size of the shirt from which it is cut.

Cut the back of the dress from the front of the shirt, preserving the original buttons and buttonholes and pushing the pattern as far down as possible, so that worn places around the neck will not be used. If possible, have the pattern placed in such a way as to have a button and buttonhole at the top of the neck of the little dress. The dress should be as full as the shirt will allow. The shoulder is cut with just a slanting seam from the arm-pit to the neck, to fit the raglan sleeve. The front of the dress is then cut from the back of the shirt, and is the same size and shape (except for the neck) as the back. The raglan sleeves are cut from the sleeves of the shirt and measure about 13 inches from the neck to the bottom. When the garment is ready to put together, sew the sleeves into the front and back, first, and the underarm seam last. A satisfactory seam to use is the double one, felled down by machine, like the seams in the man's shirt. The neck can be faced or finished with a narrow edge, and the sleeves hemmed or finished with a facing. Boys' blouses can also be made from shirts, again saving the buttons and buttonholes. A four-year old pattern fits the average shirt.

## Here and There



"The pot-pourri, so highly esteemed a century or more ago"

LONDON, England.—In his enumeration of the "flowers and plants that do best perfume the air," Bacon gives the palm to the violet, and the second place to the muskrose. It is not very easy to name any sweeter scent than that coming from a bed of violets, on a warm spring morning, and yet Bacon's assertion is rather a sweeping

one. For, if one once begins to think over the "flowers and plants that do best perfume the air," one finds such a wealth of fragrance in one's memories that it is hard to decide which claimant is really entitled to the first place. Can one say there is much to choose, for wholesome sweetest, between the scent of—let us say—a garden filled with lilacs in bloom, or a gorge covered common, or a field of new-mown hay, or the indescribable blend of sweet violets in "the wind on the heath," beloved by Mr. Petulengro, especially if it be a hot sunny morning and there should happen to be pines growing on the heath? Perhaps, however, some of these should be ruled out, as hors concours, for Bacon seems to be speaking only of garden flowers, although he names "plants" as well, for he says, a little later, "Of bean flowers, I speak not because they are field flowers."

It is not difficult to provide a perpetual supply of sweet scents to perfume the air all the summer through. If one has a garden, and the judicious person will not neglect to provide a few of those flowers which give out their scent more especially in the evenings. Summer, however, does not last all the year round, and it is during summer that provision must be made for the coming winter, before the autumn arrives, by those who wish to have the perfume of flowers with them in some shape or form all through the year.

The fragrant mauve spikes on the lavender bushes are, of course, gathered and duly dried by the careful housewife who will find the shredding of the dried blossoms from their stems, and the gathering of them into bags, a pleasant task enough. Some of the bags will be destined for the linen cupboard, or linen room, so that the household may have the benefit of "blanched linen smooth and lavender." The linen cupboard will, in these circumstances, smell just as nice as it looks, and this, in a well-kept home, is no small praise. Lavender will help to bring the scent of flowers, even though it may be rather faintly, like a distant memory, into other rooms in the house, if it is judiciously dispersed in bowls or bags. But it is not wise to rely on this alone, and if a sweet scent, which will always have a hint of summer in it, is really desired, there is nothing to equal the pot-pourri, so highly esteemed a century or more ago. It has fallen to some extent into disuse, although a few years ago there was an attempted revival; but most people can recall some drawing room in the country where there was always a slight, indescribably sweet, fragrance in the air which might be traced to the pot-pourri par. A very fine old china jar, it probably was, too, which held the pot-pourri, standing perhaps on some old lacquer cabinet among the stately Chippendale furniture and the chintz covered chairs of the old-world room.

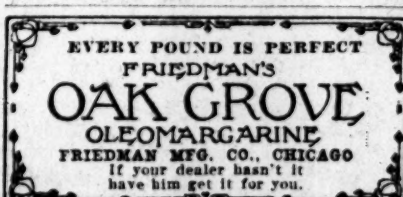
Well made pot-pourri keeps its sweetness for years, but it is highly important that it should be well made and from a good recipe. Quite a lot is involved in the making of pot-pourri, as the housewife who embarks on the enterprise will find. Failing the possession of some suitable china jar, there must needs be the expedition to the shop to select either an old one or, instead, one of the various modern makes shown of late years, designed for the express purpose of holding pot-pourri. It should be so constituted that it excludes the dust as far as possible, and yet is open enough to let the fragrance of the contents permeate the air; and, needless to say, it must be of as beautiful a shape and color as possible.

The preparation of its contents must begin when the roses are in bloom; the petals of crimson roses

are much the sweetest, and these must be gathered and carefully dried. If recourse can be had to some old family recipe, all the better, but the following one, given by Mr. G. E. Elleveanger in his book on gardening, will be found good, although it is elaborate and rather costly. "The roses used should be just blown, of the sweetest smelling kinds, gathered in as dry a state as possible. After each gathering, spread out the petals on a sheet of paper and leave until free from moisture; then place a layer of petals in the jar, sprinkling with coarse salt, then another layer and salt, alternating till the jar is full. Leave for a few days till a broth is formed; then incorporate thoroughly, and add more petals and salt, mixing daily for a week, when fragrant gums and spices should be added, such as benzoin, storax, cassia buds, cinnamon, cloves, cardamom and vanilla beans. Mix again and leave for a few days, when add essential oil of jasmine, violet, tuberose, and otto of roses, together with a hint of ambergris or musk, in mixture with the flower ottos, to fix the odor. Spices, such as cloves, should be sparingly used. A rose pot-pourri, thus combined, without parsimony in supplying the flower ottos, will be found in the fullest sense a 'joy for ever.' The preparation of this fragrant mixture, from the gathering of the rose leaves to the adding of the last of the spices, will be found a very pleasant task."

## Paper Frills for the Formal Bouquet

If you like that little old-fashioned formal bouquet that your grandmother or great-grandmother used to delight in, it is quite an easy thing to make one up at home, particularly if you have a flourishing flower garden or greenhouse to call upon for the blossoms you desire. As for the lace paper frill, that you can fashion with two or three strokes of the scissors. First go to some store where they sell paper napkins and such things and buy some plain-centered paper doilies; you can get them in various sizes and, also, in various degrees of elaborateness of design. Choose a doily of the right size to form a frill for the bouquet you are about to make, and, with your scissors, cut two or three slashes in the center of it. Tie the flowers together, as you arrange them in a neat bunch, push the stems carefully through the hole that you have made in the doily, by the crossed slashes; then wind them with tin foil and finish off the whole neat little bouquet with a ribbon or ribbons tied firmly around the stem, which helps to hold the paper frill in place. Let the ends hang in long streamers, if you like them. The chief care must be not to cut the center hole or slashes too large, for, in order to stand out as it should, the paper frill should fit as tightly as possible over the stems of the flowers. These bouquets are very attractive and a long, rather pointed rosebud makes a pretty center for them.



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## Women and Bee-Keeping

As women are turning to all sorts of outdoor pursuits, it is not strange that many of them have taken up the keeping of bees. It is true that bee-keeping is not generally a work for a woman to adopt in a large way, but any woman with a little available land can find room for a few colonies. In many parts of the country, the pasturage is limited, but so few as three or four colonies will supply all the honey needed by the average family, with a surplus to sell, at least if the season is favorable.

The demand for honey is greater than ever before in the history of the country. Quite naturally, one reason lies in the fact that honey is the best substitute for sugar that has been found. Honey, of course, was about the only sweet known years ago, before the sugar industry was developed. It can be used in a great many ways and, during the past year, representatives of the United States Government have been teaching the public various excellent recipes in which honey is used to replace sugar. A bulletin has now been issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which contains helpful information about the use of honey in cooking.

Some excellent candies can be made from honey. One of the simplest ways is to cut comb honey into small squares and dip each square in melted chocolate, using a wire with a loop at one end for a dipping fork. The comb honey should be cut carefully with a knife, which is frequently dipped into hot water, to keep it always warm.

Another good way to use honey is to pour it over grapefruit, which has been cut in halves for breakfast. If the honey is poured onto the grapefruit at night and allowed to stand until morning, it will permeate the flesh and impart a delicious flavor to the fruit. Honey goes nicely with cheese and especially with cottage cheese, which can be made into little balls, and a teaspoonful of honey poured over each one.

A honey sundae is a treat for the children, although grown people like it, too, and some ice cream shops are listing it. A honey sundae is made by pouring a little thin liquid honey over a dish of vanilla ice cream. If the honey is at all thick, it should be thinned with a little warm water.

Many people hesitate to buy extracted honey, thinking that it is likely to be adulterated. Truth to tell,

though, there is very little adulterated honey on the market at the present time. No one should suppose that the granulation or candying of honey is a sign that it is not pure. The fact is that only pure honey will granulate in this way. Honey is likely to candy, if it is kept in a cool place. Too often housekeepers, as well as storekeepers, make the mistake of putting it in a cool cellar or even in the refrigerator. Honey needs to be kept warm. The colder it is the thicker it will become, until it solidifies. Many people are fond of candied or sugared honey, and sometimes it is sold in that form. It is easily restored to a liquid, however, by heating it, preferably in a double boiler. If the temperature runs too high, the flavor will be impaired.

Large amounts of honey have been brought to the United States during the past season from Cuba, Porto Rico, and South America. The quality of this southern honey, however, is not equal to that produced in the United States. The flavor depends upon the flowers from which the nectar comes. The white sage honey of California, and the raspberry honey of Michigan are considered especially good. Large amounts of buckwheat honey are produced in New York State, but, being dark in color, it is used mostly by the bakers.

The Government is asking all beekeepers this year to produce extracted honey, rather than comb honey. The reason is that a larger amount can be obtained from a colony of bees, so that the total production will be increased. When comb honey is made, an amount of honey, varying from six to 10 pounds, is required for every pound of wax. Honey to be extracted is stored by the bees in long combs, provided by the beekeepers, instead of in the small boxes in which they make comb honey. They work more freely in these large combs. The novice usually equips her hives with small honey boxes, but it would be better for her to use the extracting combs, because the season's yield will be larger. If comb honey is wanted for the table, there is no reason why it cannot be cut in squares from the larger frames.

It isn't necessary to have an elaborate equipment. The woman who starts keeping bees will need a veil, a pair of gloves, a smoker, and one or two other simple implements, none of which are expensive. She will also need a good instruction book, like "The A B C of Bee-Keeping," by A. I. Root, or Mrs. Comstock's well-known book on bees.

## A Hint or Two for Ironing Day

The visitor looking her hostess out into the "real grown-up" kitchen of the little apartment, as the owner described it, and looked about with interested eyes. One burner of the gas stove was lighted and two irons were heating over it; behind them, not over the fire, but in a warmish place, sat a brick, just a common garden variety of brick. The hostess, who was about to press a gown, set up the ironing board briskly, arranged her dress upon it, took the brick from the stove, set it at one end of the board, brought out from some other hidden corner a small, square, white linen bag and, lifting off an iron from the stove, set to work.

The visitor, prefacing her inquiries with the remark that she was soon going to set up housekeeping for herself in another little apartment, began asking a series of questions. First, she wanted to know why her friend used a brick for an ironing stand, when there were such nice little iron stands, made purposely for them.

"The reason is simple," replied the housekeeper, deftly moistening a wrinkled section of the garment she was pressing; "it is merely that those iron stands, which you mention, are usually just frameworks or almost wholly of open work, so to speak, and

I think that they waste heat. This brick, on the contrary, retains the heat a long time and, as perhaps you noticed, I usually set it on the stove near the irons, as they are heating, although it does not get very near the flames. An old friend told me about this and it seems to me to be a logical sort of heat saver."

"This square bag? One of my very small friends made this for me at school, and she filled it with bayberries which she picked for me. This I use instead of the ordinary wax; it works exactly the same way, waxes the iron perfectly and, in addition to that, leaves a pleasant odor in the air."

"One more hint for you: keep a piece of cheesecloth—quite a good-sized piece—on hand, to wring out of warm water, and spread it over skirts that you press, and other things, too; that protects the fabric from too close contact with the hot iron and also helps in getting out wrinkles."



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## Diary of a Perfect Coiffure

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## The Interior Decorator Speaks

"Imagination—artistic imagination—is a necessary quality for the interior decorator to possess, but, unless everything that is put into a house goes there for some use or purpose, it is bad decoration; the practical and the artistic elements must balance," said Mrs. M. S. Muchmore, a consulting decorator of New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "What I particularly enjoy is taking over a whole house to do. First of all, I go through it from top to bottom and, if it is a new house, just being built, I prefer to go through it before it is finished, before the lighting arrangements are made or the radiators and such things are put in."

"The decorator, it seems to me, should work with the architect whenever possible," Mrs. Muchmore continued. "Take that matter of lights of which we were speaking; they should be carefully thought out, and should be placed where they will be most useful but also where, as in such a way, that it is a new house, interfere with the artistic furnishings. Again, when the decorator works with the architect, the man carrying a radiator in his arms will not come in, look around, choose the most vital, beautiful and conspicuous spot in the room and proceed to plant his radiator—which he, no doubt, considers a lovely thing—right there where it cannot fail to attract attention. Instead, that radiator would be put where it would do the best service, but be the least conspicuous; as I said, the practical and the artistic must balance."

"When I undertake to decorate a house, I go all over it first, as I remarked before, think out the scheme to work on and, no matter how hopeless it may seem, I see it all done as it should be, all finished, before I begin. It seems to me that the decorator needs just that sort of imagination. One thing that helps me in the work is that I have always kept house and am a great home lover; I have a practical knowledge of housekeeping, from every viewpoint, and that helps a great deal."

"The present-day trend in the decorating of homes is the reversion to great simplicity. The show house today has reached such heights of unlivableness and its accompaniments that it is high time that we made a change. This talk of the early Victorian styles in house furnishings is the reversion. Of course, it must be admitted that that early Victorian style was deplorable for the most part, but, when, when of its freakiness, there remain good, simple, practical lines which do express beauty."

"Take an old English hall, for instance; that is one of the most livable and beautiful parts of the real homes for which English people are renowned. There they assemble all sorts of choice things, often from many parts of the world. The real French home, too, though different, is livable, for it is beautiful, comfortable and utterly simple. And old French furniture is lovely. The real old Italian homes are also simple and homelike."

"Period rooms may be correct and beautiful, but they cannot—or ought not—to be used in any way other than

that which their decorations would indicate. For example, when you go into a drawing room, decorated in an exquisite French fashion, you expect your hostess to come forward to greet you dressed in soft silks and laces, dainty slippers and things of that sort; but if she appears in sports clothes, tennis shoes, and a racket under her arm, as though she had just come in from the tennis court, somehow she does not fit at all into such an apartment. In the United States, if one wants to have rooms done in the lovely old French styles, it seems to me that it would be wiser to put such decorations into a bedroom or boudoir, where one can always wear pretty, dainty negligees that seem to fit in better than do tailor-made suits or sport clothes. Because people do not think of such things as why show houses, as we call them, are so unlivable."

"The use of tapestries is another thing that must be done carefully. They were intended originally to be used as wall hangings, to cover large wall spaces in great halls, and there they are wonderful; but they are useless in places where they do not belong. The old Italians, for example, knew just how to use their tapestries."

"It is much easier to decorate a home for a client who knows what she wants, or for one who knows what she does not want, than it is for the one who does not know what she wants or doesn't want; she is the one

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"It is much easier to decorate a home for a client who knows what she wants, or for one who knows what she does not want, than it is for the one who does not know what she wants or doesn't want; she is the one

## Fifty-Fifty Corn Meal Muffins

There was no recipe for corn muffins in her cook book that just suited the young and rather inexperienced housekeeper, but she had a love of experimentation, so she chose one and set to work. This called for less corn meal and more wheat flour than she wanted to use, more sugar and fewer eggs—eggs being rather plentiful in her kitchen, owing to her summer foresight in preserving a large number of them; also, she did not wish to use up butter in cooking, at least not just at that particular time. So she proceeded to concoct a recipe of her own. She took ½ of a cup of yellow corn meal, ¼ of a cup of white flour, 3 teaspoons (roundings) of baking powder, 2 level teaspoons of sugar and ½ teaspoon of salt and sifted them all together three times. Next she beat 2 eggs until very light and added them, with ½ of a cup of milk, to the dry ingredients, and then beat in 1 tablespoon of a good vegetable oil which she liked for cooking. Before mixing up this batter, however, she had put a little of the oil or a small bit of margarine in each of her muffin rings and had set them into the oven, to heat when she lighted the gas under the oven. By the time she was ready to put her batter in, the rings were hot and the grease had covered them well or did so with a little judicious shaking. She poured the muffins in a good oven. They rose up well and were light and delicious, when done, proving excellent accom-

paniments for the Sunday night supper of salad, made of tiny cubes of peppers and potatoes and shredded green beans, mixed together with French dressing and served on lettuce leaves. This amount of batter made 12 muffins and there was enough left to make about three more, which this housekeeper baked in a small round pan about four inches in diameter. And everybody praised the 50-50 corn meal muffins.

## A Picker-Up of Stitches for Knitters

One of the new conveniences for knitters, now to be found in the shops, is an arrangement for picking up and keeping stitches which, for some reason, the knitter may wish to set aside for a time. What do you do with such stitches, which you set aside occasionally for future reference? You run them on a safety pin, then and clasp that securely, do you not? Many do that, certainly, and, if there are not too many stitches of too heavy wool to be accommodated, that works very well. But, sometimes, even a good-sized safety pin cannot be sufficiently stretched to give satisfaction; hence the new invention. It is really a sort of mammoth safety pin, but it is made of silver, so simply that there is no complicated part to get tangled in the wool. This pin is about six inches long and is just the thing that one needs, particularly when one gets to the shoulders and neck of a sleeveless sweater.



## DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by  
Organization Is Defined Ac-  
cording to the Rules Under  
Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26,  
27, 28, 29, 30, April 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Com-  
mittee on Public Information shows  
in its national service handbook that  
the councils of defense or other sim-  
ilar organizations in the various  
states may be considered practically  
in three groups. In some states,  
that is, the organization consists of  
volunteer workers, in others appoint-  
ments have been made by the gov-  
ernor of the state, while in a third  
group the legislature has expressly  
created a body.

The American Defense Society gives  
this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the  
United States, unless known by years  
of association to be absolutely loyal,  
should be treated as a potential spy.  
Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and  
ears open. Take nothing for granted.  
Energy and alertness may save the  
life of your son, your husband or  
your brother. The enemy is engaged  
in making war in this country, in  
transmitting news to Berlin and in  
spreading peace propaganda as well  
as lies about the condition and morale  
of American military forces. Whenever  
any suspicious act or disloyal word  
comes to your notice, communicate at  
once with the police department or  
with the local office of the Depart-  
ment of Justice."

### Activities in Mississippi

Council Has Legally Full Power to  
Handle All War Work in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's  
State Council of Defense was created  
by legislative act during the special  
session of the Legislature which was  
held in October and November, 1917.  
The council was given full power to  
handle all war work in the State.

At a general meeting of the council  
on March 17 last, organization of  
the body was completed and a plan  
was outlined whereby the state war  
work forces will be thoroughly co-  
ordinated. This plan provides for the  
following:

A council of defense for each coun-  
ty in the State to be working units  
of the state organization.

Addition of the chairman of each  
national organization within the coun-  
ty to each county council.

A campaign in each county in which  
the issues of the war shall be clearly  
presented to the people.

Organization of community coun-  
cils to work with the county organ-  
ization.

It is planned that the county coun-  
cils throughout Mississippi shall be  
composed of chairmen of such organ-  
izations as the following: Speakers  
Bureau, Four Minute Men, Food Ad-  
ministration, Fuel Administration, war  
savings stamps, Liberty loans, Red  
Cross, Woman's Committee of the Na-  
tional Council of Defense, Federal  
Working Reserve, County Farm Dem-  
onstration Agency, Y. M. C. A., Y. W.  
C. A., Knights of Columbus, Boys  
Working Reserve, Shipbuilding Com-  
mittee and public schools.

### BY OTHER EDITORS

#### United States and Aircraft

BUFFALO EXPRESS—Lest undue  
pessimism should arise in this country  
over the disappointing results of our  
own efforts, it should be said that if  
our factories have turned out few  
fighting planes, they have manufac-  
tured a great number of parts, so that  
they are well advanced toward a large  
output when the work becomes better  
organized. Moreover, Americans have  
made many training planes, and what  
has been developing a large force of  
aviators. This is something. The  
essential thing about the airplane  
business is to find out the faults and  
correct them. That must be done,  
regardless of who may be hit. That  
should be and is the sole purpose of  
exposure and criticism. To that end  
there should be universal cooperation,  
not partisan division.

#### Snapshots for the Soldiers

BOSTON GLOBE—A piece of paper  
covered with black and white spots—  
nothing more. But suppose those  
spots have been painted by sun-  
light shining through a camera lens,  
and form a picture of a homestead,  
a familiar street, or a mother's face—  
what would a soldier rather have from  
home than such souvenirs? A snap-  
shot of the house and barn; of the  
family sitting on the front steps; of  
father spading up the garden; of the  
old horse rubbing his nose along the  
pasture gate; of the dog wagging ex-  
pectantly at the kitchen door; these  
are the scraps of paper which defy  
time and distance. They assure men  
amid scenes of violence that the peace-  
ful, sweet life they have left behind  
in order to defend still exists.

#### Fire Losses in Forests

DESERET NEWS (Salt Lake City,  
Utah)—That the government officials  
are making progress in overcoming  
the menace of fire in the country's  
forests, and that the public who travel  
in or use the forests are becoming  
more heedful, will be recognized in the  
fact that the losses last year were less  
than \$1,500,000, while in 1910 the figure  
reached \$25,000,000 besides many  
human lives. The comparison is made  
the more striking by the statement of  
the forestry men that the general con-  
ditions as to protracted drought, periods

of high winds, etc., were practically  
the same in the two years passed.  
The "camping-out" season, during  
which most forest fires occur, has not  
yet arrived for this year, but a warn-  
ing on the subject of the carelessness  
which is responsible for most of these  
losses is never inopportune. When  
the department tells us that in addi-  
tion to the actual loss in timber and  
forage, the fires of last year entailed  
extra expenditures by the Government  
of more than \$1,000,000, it means that  
to hold the fires down to the figure  
stated, large numbers of men had to  
be withdrawn from productive work  
and much money had to be spent for  
supplies—surely a poor way of prac-  
ticing the war duty of economy.

## COLLEGE MEN IN PROHIBITION WORK

Southern New England Intercol-  
legiate Association Convenes in  
Brooks House, Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Prohibition activ-  
ity as forwarded in college is to re-  
ceive special attention today and to-  
morrow as the Southern New England  
Intercollegiate Prohibition Association  
comes into convention in Phillips  
Brooks House, Harvard University.  
Delegates from 23 colleges will as-  
semble. The public is invited to at-  
tend the sessions, two of which come  
today and three tomorrow.

The convention opens at 3:30 today  
with an address of welcome by  
Arthur Bean, response to which will  
be given by Eliot L. Wight of Yale  
University, president of the associa-  
tion. These will be followed by an  
address by Prof. L. J. Johnson of  
Harvard. The program then calls for  
a conference supper with John R.  
Berry of the University of Vermont  
as toastmaster.

The evening session, beginning at 8  
o'clock, will be addressed first by  
Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton on the subject,  
"What Next?" Lemuel H. Murlin,  
president of Boston University, will  
come after Mrs. Tilton, taking for his  
theme, "Seventeen Years of Practical  
Experience with Prohibition." This  
last address is in the place of the  
one which was to have been given by  
Daniel A. Poling, had he returned  
from France in time.

The first hour of Saturday morn-  
ing's first session will be devoted to  
business, reports from colleges and the  
like. The association's general secre-  
tary, Harry S. Warner, will speak at  
10 o'clock on "A National Challenge to  
This College Generation." Then an ad-  
dress entitled, "New England, the De-  
cisive Battleground," will be presented  
by Mark R. Shaw, eastern district sec-  
retary of the association. The fore-  
noon meeting will finish with an ad-  
dress by Arthur E. Whitney on "What  
Are the Others Here For?"

Following a preliminary business  
session, which will include reports of  
committees and election of officers,  
comes a public session at 2:15 with  
Harold L. Webb presiding. This is to  
include music and an address by Prof.  
H. P. Fairchild of Yale on the sub-  
ject, "Prohibition as a Problem of  
Social Control." The afternoon is  
then to be turned over to the women's  
speaking contest. And all of Satur-  
day evening is given to the men's  
oratorical contest.

### SYNDICALISM IN DENMARK

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — The  
troubling disturbances by the syn-  
dicalists have taken place, but the  
police appeared quite able to deal with  
them. On Monday, Feb. 11, the beau-  
tiful old Exchange Building, which  
was erected in the time of Christian  
IV, was stormed by Syndicalists, about  
800 of whom reached the exchange  
floor. It is reported that they chiefly  
attacked very old members of the ex-  
change, most of whom were, however,  
protected from injury by others. From  
the exchange floor they pressed into  
the rooms of the Merchants' Guild,  
which has been playing such an im-  
portant part in controlling Danish  
trade under agreements with the bel-  
ligerents. Windows were smashed,  
furniture destroyed and leather covers  
cut to ribbons. The brokers' offices  
and various business premises came  
in for a good deal of attention, win-  
dows, furniture, fittings, and so forth,  
were smashed, and the women work-  
ing in them were threatened. After-  
ward, the mob attacked the police with  
bricks. Finally, the police were or-  
dered to clear the square, it being  
stated that when this took place the  
leaders were no longer to be found in  
the front ranks, but only their excited  
dupes. It is reported that the men  
under arrest are rather crestfallen,  
with the exception of two leaders—  
who did not take an actual part in the  
disturbances.

### DISTILLERS TENDER MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Fred M. Sack-  
ett, Federal Food Administrator, has  
been advised that 167 distilleries in  
Kentucky have placed their corn mills  
at the disposal of the Government for  
the purpose of grinding rye or corn.  
The capacity of the mills is 192,000  
bushels of corn or rye every eight  
hours. All of them are located on or  
are adjacent to railroads, making it  
feasible for them to be used for grain  
from any point. All of the mills can  
produce rye flour, but only three of  
them can produce corn meal. The  
mills will be either sold or leased to  
the Government.

### NEW SCHOONER LAUNCHED

STOCKTON SPRINGS, Me.—The  
four-masted auxiliary schooner Helen  
Swanzy was launched here today  
ready for sea. She is the first vessel  
built at this port in 42 years. The  
Helen Swanzy registers 745 tons  
gross. She is owned by a London  
house and is intended for African  
coast trade, but will hail from New  
York. She was christened with  
flowers by Miss Eleanor Gardner,  
daughter of one of the builders.

## SHEEP RAISING TO SAVE FARMS

New Englanders Urged to Take  
Advantage of Their Opportu-  
nity and Help to Increase  
Production in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOWDOINHAM, Me.—"The salva-  
tion of thousands of run-down farms  
in New England is possible through  
an increase in the production of  
sheep," says William B. Kendall of  
this town.

Mr. Kendall is the owner of the  
Long Branch Farm, which is winter-  
ing the largest flock of sheep in New  
England, there being 2100 ewes and  
lambs and 100 rams, which are dis-  
tributed on seven farms, averaging  
two miles apart. Each farm is in  
charge of one man, who looks after  
300 sheep.

"The man in the sheep business is  
on the top of the wave," says Mr.  
Kendall. "Today the sheep popula-  
tion of the world is 54,000,000 less  
than it was when the war started, and  
the entire sheep population of the  
United States is only 45,000,000, or  
less than the decrease in the last three  
years."

"The people of the United States  
should be aroused to conditions as  
they exist. There are less than 1,000-  
000 sheep for each State of the Union,  
and when you consider that Maine  
with less than 100,000 head has more  
sheep than any other New England  
State, you can see how serious the  
situation is here at home. In New  
Hampshire there are only 25,000  
sheep."

"The West has reached its limit as  
sheep producing states, the vast fields  
in that section of the country being  
turned into cattle ranges and culti-  
vated land."

"In 1880 Maine had 750,000 sheep,  
but in the 20 years that followed, that  
number declined more than 600,000.  
Now the State is coming back into its  
own."

As a strict business proposition Mr.  
Kendall believes that there is nothing  
that can compare with sheep raising.  
In the last five years the value of  
wool has increased from 20 to about  
80 cents a pound, and while the in-  
crease in the price of mutton has not  
been in proportion, it has been very  
large.

"New England is especially adapted  
to a vigorous sheep population," said  
Mr. Kendall. "Sheep are the only  
animals that can be profitably pro-  
duced in New England without being  
dependent on the West for feed. Tho-  
sands of acres of grasses, herbs,  
etc., go to waste every year in New  
England."

"One thousand sheep owned by one  
man can be handled much more profit-  
ably than 1000 sheep handled by 10  
men, each having 100 in his flock. The  
average farmer will double the size of  
his flock in five years, but it can be  
doubled in three."

"Our education is so faulty," says  
Mr. Kendall, "that we send to the  
western states and even to Australia  
for wool, when there should be a  
flock of sheep grazing within sight of  
every woolen mill in Maine. I can-  
not impress people too strongly with  
the fact that sheep are to be looked  
upon as partners who are working  
every hour of the day and night."

"Women are naturally adapted to  
sheep raising and sheep respond  
splendidly to their care. As a busi-  
ness proposition for women there is  
nothing that can compare with sheep  
raising."

"A pound of mutton is much cheaper  
than a pound of beef to produce, while  
in the matter of increase the percent-  
age is 125 to 100 in favor of sheep."

"One of the greatest excuses that  
people have for not raising sheep is  
dogs, but that is a matter that can  
be properly handled by energetic  
methods."

Mr. Kendall states that the Cheviot  
is best suited for northern conditions.  
Centuries of exposure on the hills of  
Scotland have made the Cheviot espe-  
cially adapted for New England  
farmers.

### Sheep Association Formed

PORTLAND, Me.—The Maine State  
Sheep Association was organized in  
Portland Wednesday for the purpose  
of encouraging the breeding and rais-  
ing of sheep in the State. Officers  
chosen were: Col. Fred N. Dow, presi-  
dent; Dr. Owen Smith, secretary, both  
of Portland. It is planned to hold an  
exhibit and sale at the Central Maine  
fair at Waterville in September.

### CONFEREES DISAGREE ON WHEAT PRICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The last step  
toward a vote in the House on the  
Senate amendment to the Agricultural  
Appropriation Bill proposing an in-  
crease from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel in  
the government minimum guaranteed  
price for wheat was taken on Thurs-  
day. Senate and House conferees ended  
their work, deciding to report a dis-  
agreement on the wheat clause and  
also on Senate amendments providing  
\$250,000 respectively for dehydration  
of agricultural products and prizes to  
stimulate production. The House con-  
ferees refused to accept these amend-  
ments.

### MINIMUM SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A minimum salary  
of \$550 for public school teachers of  
Massachusetts is contemplated in a bill  
which has been favorably reported in  
the State Senate from the Committee  
on Education. The measure also in-  
cludes state certification of public  
school teachers.

Certification would be in the hands  
of a state board of five members, in-  
cluding the State Commissioner of Ed-  
ucation, ex officio, two school teach-  
ers, one member chosen by the State  
Superintendents Association, and one  
to be appointed by the State Board of  
Education.

The Senate on Thursday rejected a  
bill providing for the taxation of in-  
comes received from all dealings in  
real estate. The measure, having  
passed the House, was defeated in the  
enactment stage. Senator Hardy of  
Huntington opposed, since he claimed  
it would apply to every home owner  
who disposed of his property.

The Senate sustained the Ways and  
Means Committee in an adverse report  
on a bill to exempt domestic corpora-  
tions from taxation on the value of its  
property situated in another state or  
country and subject to taxation there-  
in.

The Committee on Public Institu-  
tions has reported favorably a bill to  
authorize the payment of \$1 a week  
as compensation of inmates of the  
State Prison, and other state institu-  
tions, engaged in industries.

## AGE PENSIONS BILL IS REJECTED

Massachusetts House Con-  
curs With Senate in Defeating  
Non-Contributory Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Non-contributory  
age pensions for Massachusetts citi-  
zens have been turned down finally by  
the State Legislature, the House on  
Thursday having concurred with the  
Senate in accepting an adverse report  
from the Social Welfare Committee.  
Both branches of the Legislature have  
also rejected propositions for various  
kinds of social insurance, including  
health insurance. A measure provid-  
ing for voluntary age annuities, under  
the auspices of the Commonwealth, is  
now pending, though strongly opposed.

Defending the adverse report on age  
pensions, for which Wendell P. Thoré  
of Boston, was petitioner, Representa-  
tive Greenwood of Everett, chairman  
of the committee, declared there is  
not enough demand for the proposed  
system to warrant the State spending  
between \$300,000 and \$400,000  
annually for it.

Representative Hays of Boston  
labeled it a "made-in-Germany" propo-  
sition which Massachusetts did not  
want, though the Socialist member  
from Haverhill, Mr. Morrill, contended  
it had been a success in England and  
other European countries, as well as  
in Germany.

Representative Bartlett of North At-  
tleboro, supporting the proposition,  
thought that if a universal state sys-  
tem of age pensions was undesirable,  
Massachusetts should abolish its pen-  
sions to the judiciary, and other pub-  
lic servants. He particularly criticized  
payment of an annual pension of  
\$5200 for six years to a certain re-  
tired Massachusetts justice who, he  
said, left an estate valued at \$776,000.

Representative Odlin of Lynn, who  
moved to substitute the Age Pension  
Bill for the adverse committee report,  
wanted a referendum to the people on  
the question at the State election next  
November, but the House rejected the  
referendum proposition on a roll call  
vote 145 to 68. Thereupon the bill  
failed of substitution 140 to 68.

### LUMBER MEETING POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Lum-  
ber Manufacturers' Association has  
postponed its annual convention,  
which was to have been held here  
this week, until May 7 and 8. The  
first day's program will then be de-  
voted to a session on governmental  
relations and another on trade ex-  
tension. Charles S. Keith will act as  
chairman of the governmental rela-  
tions sessions. L. C. Boyle will take  
up "National Policies and the Lumber  
Industry."

### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The House of  
Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church, on Thursday accepted the  
resignation of Bishop Paul Jones, of  
the missionary province of Utah. The  
House of Bishops requested the resig-  
nation several months ago, pending  
an inquiry into Bishop Jones' alleged  
utterances of pacifist sentiments and  
his connection with "questionable or-  
ganizations."

## Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue  
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.  
CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and  
Youths' Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and  
Children's Shoes

## THE MACLACHLAN-ROUSE-SCHAEFER CO

ADVANCED TAILORING  
OSBORN BUILDING  
1027 PROSPECT CLEVELAND 1028 WURON BLDG

## The D.H. Goldsmith Co.

Citizens Building—Both Phones  
CLEVELAND

Approved by the Men of Cleveland

## The Chas. Ettinger Co.

A. M. KRONBERG, President  
7 Taylor Arcade, CLEVELAND, O.  
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

## SPRINGFIELD GETS IN ITS POLL TAXES

City Collector Frazer Says That  
Not More Than One Per Cent  
of Assessments Due From This  
Source Are Lost Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—That not  
more than 1 per cent of the poll taxes  
rightfully due the city of Springfield  
are lost each year is the statement of  
City Collector Charles A. Frazer. To  
escape the tax collector here is a diffi-  
cult matter, and the collector and as-  
sessor are striving to make evasion  
more difficult.

Until 1915 the collection of poll  
taxes was about 87 or 88 per cent of  
the total number of assessments. The  
poll tax then came due at the same  
time the real estate and personal  
property tax was due, and there were  
so many removals between the time of  
assessment and the date the tax was  
due that the city lost a considerable  
amount of taxes. In 1915 the system  
of collection was changed so that the  
tax fell due in June, and since then  
the amount of uncollected tax has  
become very small.

The system of assessment here is  
such that practically every adult male  
in the city is listed during the month  
of April. The assistant assessors  
part out April 1, and attempt to list  
the name of every man upon whom a  
poll tax can be levied. The city pays  
the assistant assessors 4 cents a name,  
which makes the enumerators diligent  
to obtain every possible name. When  
paid by the day men were not quite  
so careful about getting every person  
listed, although Springfield always  
has had painstaking, thorough-going  
assistant assessors. In 1917 the num-  
ber of assessed polls was 36,778, and  
this year it is expected there will be  
between 38,000 and 39,000.

The reason why the city collector  
does not collect 100 per cent of the as-  
sessed poll taxes is that double as-  
sessments sometimes are made, names  
of men not properly taxable in the city  
are listed, and the assessors make  
abatement of taxes to veterans and  
persons who are unable to support  
themselves. For example, a diligent  
enumerator might list all the names  
of the men rooming at the Railroad  
Y. M. C. A., and investigation would  
reveal that half of them were legal  
residents of Boston, Worcester, Al-  
bany, White River Junction, New  
Haven or some other point on the  
lines of the railroads entering Spring-  
field; an enumerator might list an  
assessed poll on April 1 as living at a  
certain address, and the men so listed  
might move the next day to another  
part of the city and be listed again by  
another enumerator, calling a few  
days or a week later at the new ad-  
dress. All these names are listed as  
assessed polls, and the amount of poll  
taxes collected can never be as great  
as the total number of assessed polls  
would call for. In addition to these  
unavoidable duplications and errors  
are the abatements granted by the  
Board of Assessors.

Springfield stands well among the  
leading cities in the State in collect-  
ing poll taxes, and its efficiency  
largely is due to the fact that the tax  
is payable in June instead of in the  
fall, as the early date of collection  
saves to the city the taxes of a large  
number of men who would have re-  
moved by fall, when the taxes are  
payable in most places.

## WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A campaign  
for the third Liberty Loan has been

## The Geo. H. Bowman Co.

224-6-8 Euclid Avenue  
CLEVELAND, O.

An Institution which pro-  
vides, thru  
direct factory connections, am-  
ple supply of serviceable mer-  
chandise at modest prices.

Dinnerware Silver Glassware  
Pictures Art Wares Clocks  
Leather Goods Jewelry House Wares

## The Hille Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND

IN Men's Row  
a man can sat-  
isfy every par-  
ticular need with-  
out leaving the  
building.

Provision is made  
for mail order  
shopping.

## BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE

Now on exhibition, the product of the  
best manufacturers of this country; also  
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.  
Our location and business methods make  
it possible to sell you these goods at  
lower prices than can be obtained else-  
where.

## The Geo. D. Koch & Son

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Victrolas and  
The Harmony Music  
Shops Co.

THE HART PIANO COMPANY  
32-35 The Arcade, Cleveland  
W. S. Haeder, Pres., L. M. Tresselt, Sec'y.

VICTORIA RESTAURANT  
For Ladies and Gentlemen  
40 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, O.  
Sole Mfrs. of the Specialty  
"N. M. MAYDOLDS"

opened at Wellesley College. B. W.  
Guernsey of the local Liberty Loan  
Committee is to instruct a group of  
workers within the college, composed  
of members of the faculty and stu-  
dents. Nearly \$30,000 were subscribed  
at the college for the second Liberty  
Loan.

All the college elections took place  
Thursday. Miss Helen Merrill '19 of  
Framingham, Mass., was elected  
president of the Student Government  
Association for the year 1918-19, and  
Miss Charlotte Hassett '20 of Water-  
town, Mass., was elected secretary for  
the ensuing year; Miss Margaret  
Post '19 of Detroit, Mich., president  
of the Athletic Association and Miss  
Mary Horton '20, secretary; Miss  
Margaret Horton '19 of Atlanta, Ga.,  
president of the Barnswallows and  
Miss Jeanne Halsted '20 of Westfield,  
N. J., secretary; Miss Vera Heming-  
way '19 of Framingham, Mass., presi-  
dent of the Debating Club and Cath-  
erine Hughes '20 of New York, N. Y.,  
secretary; Miss Eleanor Linton of  
Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the  
Christian Association.

The annual indoor meet of the ad-  
vanced class in gymnastics, conducted  
by Dr. William Skarstrom, will take  
place Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

## GRAIN TO BE SENT FOR HOLLAND'S NEEDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate  
shipment of two cargoes of grain to  
Holland was authorized on Thursday  
by the War Trade Board to meet the  
growing shortage of food in that coun-  
try. A third steamer will be per-  
mitted to go to Argentina from a south-  
ern port of the United States to load  
grain for Holland.

It is understood that equivalent ton-  
nage will be sent from Holland ports  
simultaneously. Germany having  
agreed to refrain from sinking such  
vessels in view of Holland's extreme  
need, which in the beginning was  
caused by the U-boat depredations.

## SOCIALIST IS CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A jury in  
the Federal District Court on Thurs-  
day found J. C. Bentall, Socialist can-  
didate for Governor, guilty of attempt-  
ing to cause mutiny in the country's  
armed forces. In the same court  
James A. Peterson, candidate for the  
Republican nomination for United  
States senator, went on trial charged  
with violations of the Espionage Act  
in articles he wrote for a weekly  
paper.



A Symmetrical Figure  
WITH THE  
Satisfaction of Ease  
—will be yours if you are properly  
f



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## HIGHER PRICES IN STOCK MARKET

Strength Prevails in the New York List, Although Gains Are Moderate as a Rule—Swift Up in Boston

Higher prices marked the early dealings in the New York stock list today. First quotations were only moderately changed from yesterday afternoon's closing figures as a rule, but a stronger tone developed as trading got fairly started. Reading, American Car & Foundry, Mexican Petroleum, General Motors, Baldwin, Studebaker, and American Smelting were among the issues to gain the most ground. Baldwin and Studebaker reacted from their best.

In the Boston stock market today Swift rose substantially on account of the proposed stock dividend, which is a decidedly attractive proposition. Elevated sold up half a point.

The New York market was more uncertain late in the first half hour. It did not take long for the little activity of the early part of the session to dwindle away. Business was quiet at midday, although prices generally continued to hold firm. St. Paul preferred was a strong feature, moving up more than a point to 65 1/2 before midday. General Motors, after opening up 1/2 at 116, rose to 117 1/2. On the Boston exchange, Swift opened up 3/4 at 144, went to 145 and then dropped most of the advance before midday.

There was little change in the general tone in the early afternoon. Prices held firm at the beginning of the last hour. New England Telephone moved up a point on the Boston exchange.

## NEW YORK CURE

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Atchafalpa	7 1/2	7 3/4
Barnett O. & G.	1	1 1/4
Big Lake	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Montreal	52 1/2	53
Burns Bros.	21 1/2	22
Butte	10 1/2	11
Calumet & Hecla	42 1/2	43
Canada Corp.	13 1/2	14
Chas. Mot.	120	123
Cons. Ariz.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons. Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Consolidated	6 1/2	6 3/4
Curtis	20	21
Dixie	10 1/2	11
Durham	1 1/2	1 3/4
Elmore	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Green Mountain	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hess Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Houston Oil	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 3/4
Inter Petrol.	14 1/2	15
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	12 1/2	13
Keynote Tire	17 1/2	18
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	2 3/4
Magma Cop.	24 1/2	25
Marconi	3 1/2	3 3/4
Martin Arms	71 1/2	72
Max Munitions	1 1/2	1 3/4
McKin Dar.	42 1/2	43
Merrill	18 1/2	19
Met. Petrol.	18 1/2	19
Midwest Oil	95 1/2	96
Midwest Refining	101 1/2	102
New Cornelia	16 1/2	17
Nixon	6 1/2	6 3/4
Ola P. & R.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Okmulgee	8 1/2	8 3/4
Peerless	14 1/2	15
Penn. Ry.	14 1/2	15
Providence	60 1/2	61
Rapids	8 1/2	8 3/4
Seaboard	1 1/2	1 3/4
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Shawmut	1 1/2	1 3/4
South Motor	2 1/2	2 3/4
Stewart	11 1/2	12
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12
Success Min.	11 1/2	12
United Motors	25 1/2	26
Un Verde Ext.	36 1/2	37
U. S. Steam	5 1/2	5 3/4
Victoria	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wadsworth	4 1/2	4 3/4
Wright Martin	7 1/2	7 3/4

## BANK CHARTERS GAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For March the Comptroller of the Currency received 39 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of \$1,650,000, compared with 33 applications received during the same month in 1917, with capital of \$1,305,000. Twelve charters were granted, with a capital of \$600,000, compared with 11 charters granted during the same month in 1917, with capital of \$550,000. In March, 24 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of \$1,415,000, against 19 banks increasing their capital by \$959,950 during the same month in 1917.

## LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced price of lead from 7 1/2 cents to 7 cents a pound.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Snow or rain tonight and Saturday; continued cold; strong east winds becoming variable and diminishing.

For Southern New England: Unsettled; probably snow in interior; rain on coast tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.  
For Northern New England: Probably snow tonight and Saturday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 32.0 a. m. 33.0  
12 noon 33.0

## IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	34
Buffalo	34
Chicago	34
Denver	34
Indianapolis	34
Los Angeles	34
London	34
Madison	34
Minneapolis	34
New Orleans	34
New York	34
Philadelphia	34
Pittsburgh	34
Portland	34
San Francisco	34
Seattle	34
St. Louis	34
Washington	34

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:12; High water 1:05 p. m.  
Sun rises 6:09; Moon sets 9:40 p. m.  
Sun sets 7:22

## LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:45 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Ju.	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
*Am B Sugar	72	72	72	72
Am Can.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Car Fy.	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Linseed	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Am Lins' d'p.	72	72	72	72
Am Loco.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am Melt'g.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Am Sugar	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	99 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Am Zinc	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Anacanda	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
At Gulf	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Bald Loco.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Beth Steel B.	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	77
Beth Steel Spt.	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
BFGoodrich	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	99	99	99	99
Booth Fish	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Brook R. T.	39	39	39	39
Butte Cops	9	9	9	9
Butte & Sup.	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Cal Petrol.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Can Pacific	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Central Fydp.	50	50	50	50
Ct Leather	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chas & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
CM & St. P.	38	39	38	39
CM & St. P. pf.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Chjst P. M. O.	70	70	70	70
Chj R. I. P. & C.	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19 1/2
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	65	65	65	65
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	6	6	6	6
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	90	90	90	90
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	15	15	15	15
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Chj R. I. P. & C. pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cuban Sug.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Cuban S. C. S.	79	79	79	79
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Del & Huds.	101	102	101	102
Erle	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Erle pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
F. M. S.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
F. M. S. pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Gen Motors	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
G Motors pf.	81	81	81	81
Granby Min.	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Green Can.	42	42	42	42
Harv of N. J.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Harv of N. J. pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
*Inspiration	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int Con Cor.	7	7	7	7
Int Mer Mar.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
In Nickel C.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City So.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kenneb. Co.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
S. H. Kress	55	55	55	55
Louis & N.	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Maxwell pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
May Co.	53	53	53	53
Mex Petrol.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Midvale St.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Mo Pacific	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mo Pac w. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
*Nat Biscuit	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Nat C & C	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nat Enamel	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Nat Lead	57	57	57	57
Nevada Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
*N. Y. Central	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. H. & H.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
*Nat Pac.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
O Cities Gas	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Omaha	70	70	70	70
Ont Silver	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Penna.	44	44	44	44
Peoples Gas	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
Phila Co.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pier-Ar. W.	38	38	38	38
Pressed St.	59	59	58	59
Ray Con	24	24	24	24
Reading	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	37	37	37	37
Repub I. S.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Rumely pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ry Steel Spt.	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Seab A. L.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Seab A. L. pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sinclair Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Sloss Shef.	51	51	51	51
So Pacific	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
So Ry.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
So R. I. P.	10	10	9 1/2	10
Studebaker	39	39	38 1/2	39
Sup Steel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Tenn Cop.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co.	141 1/2	142	140 1/2	141 1/2
T. C. R. T.	47	47	47	47
Union Pac.	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
United Fruit	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Un Ry S. F.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Un Ry S. F. pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U. S. C. I. P.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
U. S. Rubber	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
U. S. R. R.	38	38	37 1/2	38
U. S. R. R. pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Ch.	83	83	83	83
Am Ag Ch pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Sugar	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel.	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Wool pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	44	44	44	44
Bing Mines Co.	10	10	10	10
Best Eleva.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Boston & M.	23	23	22 1/2	23
Cal & Ariz.	67	67	66 1/2	67
Cor Range.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Daly West.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Davis Daly.	5	5	5 1/2	5 1/2
Edison Elec.	142	143	142	143
Gen Elec.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Int Port Cem.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON & MAINE  
ANNUAL REPORT

Statement Shows a Small Deficit for the Year Compared With Substantial Profit in the Previous Twelve Months' Period

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows a deficit of \$419,584 compared with a profit in the previous year of \$4,790,873. The income account compares:

1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$59,450,778
Operating expenses	47,164,940
Net operating income	\$12,285,838
Income taxes	2,156,848
Income from other sources	2,750
Other income	10,152,398
Other expenses	1,222,915
Gross income	11,358,213
Deductions	11,777,697
Net income	\$419,584

Temporary Receiver J. H. Hustis says in part:

By proclamation dated Dec. 26, 1917, the President of the United States took possession and assumed control of the Boston & Maine Railroad as of noon on Dec. 28 of all railroads within the boundaries of the continental United States engaged in general transportation. Hon. William G. McAdoo was designated as director general to exercise control so long and to such an extent as he should determine through the directors, receivers, officers and employees of the systems of transportation. Since then the Boston & Maine Railroad has been operated by a receiver under the general direction of the Director-General. On March 21, 1918, the President approved the federal control act, establishing and extending its control which, so far as the Boston & Maine Railroad is concerned, will probably continue during the war and for a reasonable time thereafter. Provision is made in the act by which the railroad company is assured compensation for this use by the Government, either in the form of a standard return based upon the average annual railway operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917, or upon the finding of tribunals established by the act. All transportation systems covered by the proclamation are operated as one national system, divided into three general divisions, each under the general direction of a regional director.

Since the report for the year ended June 30, 1917, there has been no development in regard to the receivership nor in regard to reorganization, and the statements of the receiver and of the directors contained in that report show, in substance, the situation at the time of the enactment of the Federal Control Act. That act contains the provisions that for the purpose of providing funds requisite for reorganizing railroads in receivership, such securities may be issued by carriers during the period of federal control as the President may first approve, and that the President may out of the revolving fund created by the act purchase such securities at prices not exceeding par and sell them at prices not less than the cost thereof. It is the hope of those who have been working for the reorganization that under this and other provisions of the Federal Control Act it may be possible to accomplish their purpose, and they will continue their efforts to this end.

JAPAN TO ENLARGE  
COTTON INDUSTRY

BIDDEFORD, Me.—Through shipment of five carloads of machinery by the local plant of the Saco-Lowell shops this week, it became known that much of the cotton goods manufacturing done in England before the war is to be carried on in Japan.

Curtailing of production and the necessity of turning English cotton manufacturing plants to other lines of work has made it necessary for the Japanese to increase the capacity of their mills. Orders have been placed with the Saco-Lowell shops and the Newton Upper Falls plant. Machinery will be sufficient to equip a plant requiring from 1500 to 2000 operatives.

## SHIPPING NEWS

BOSTON, Mass.—Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: Schooner Athena with 47,000 pounds of fresh fish, Waltham 45,000, Henrietta 35,000, Kineo 110,000, Elinor S. (British) 52,000 and Leonora Silvera with 112,000 pounds. The last four schooners arrived Thursday.

The schooner Gladys L. Creamer from Shag Harbor, N. S., landed 12,500 pounds of lobsters at the Consolidated Lobster Company, the first consignment of lobsters from Nova Scotia this season. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$7.66, 67.58, mackerel cod \$4.50, haddock \$4.62, steak pollock \$4.60, haddock and steak cod \$5.50.

The statistics for the total amount of fish brought in this week and for the same week in 1917 are as follows: 1918, 53 arrivals with a total of 2,995,900 pounds of fresh fish and for 1917, 19 arrivals with 875,600 pounds.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Rob Roy from Boston arrived at the fish pier this morning with 60,000 pounds of fresh fish. About 37 vessels will engage in the mackerel net fishery from this port and Rockport.

BARRET CO. PROFITS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Barret Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last net profits of \$3,728,302 a decrease of \$519,556.

STEEL SITUATION  
DELAYS CAR WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delay in placing government orders for railroad cars is attributed to the steel situation. Needs of steel for shipbuilding and other purposes are so great that car builders proposed at the recent conference in Washington that wood be employed instead of steel in upper bodies of box cars, and new specifications are being drawn up on this plan, to be submitted to Washington soon. It is not unlikely that the first car order will be increased. It is expected the minimum first order will be for 100,000 cars.

The Government is expanding its shell program. Munitions men expect the new orders to be placed as soon as the necessary plant capacity can be arranged for; will about equal those distributed last year. Concerns already making shells are being asked to increase their capacity, and many new concerns may enter the munitions business.

Estimates of war needs for steel are increasing. One producer says that with the enlarged shell and gun program the steel left for ordinary commercial use will be a negligible amount.

STEAMSHIP ORDERS  
ARE NOW PENDING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activity in United States Steamship stock has been accelerated by a number of reports that the company is about to close another contract with the Federal Shipping Board for 12 or more steel ships of approximately 10,000 tons each. The company has been negotiating with the Shipping Board for other contracts, in addition to one it is now working on at its Groton and Noank yards, and new contracts will approximate anywhere from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000, according to the ability of the company to complete ships on specified time.

Launching of the first wooden ships will take place at Groton yards early in May and work on shipyards at Alexandria (Virginia Shipbuilding Company) is rapidly nearing completion. Previous contracts aggregate about \$36,000,000.

## REAL ESTATE

Harvey S. Fowler et al have taken title to the two four-story brick buildings at 251 Tremont Street. Total assessed valuation is \$52,800, and the 1902 square feet of land carries \$43,800 of the amount. Ellen V. Smith conveyed the title.

Max Frank is the buyer of the four-story and basement brick house at 480 Massachusetts Avenue, South End district. The property is assessed in the name of Rufus K. Noyes for \$10,000, of which \$5900 applies on 1930 square feet of land.

## ALLSTON AND HYDE PARK

The sale of a double house and 4800 square feet of land at 2 Alcott Street and 30 Mansfield Street, Allston, is reported today. The whole property is assessed on a total valuation of \$7600. Clifton K. Durgin conveyed to Richard Ferriter, who buys for investment. Taft & Waite were the brokers.

Emma L. Carroll has purchased from Fred A. Raymond and wife the property at 1153 Hyde Park Avenue, Hyde Park, consisting of a frame dwelling and frame stable, together with 10,885 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$4700, of which \$1400 is land value.

## ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Marion H. Elwell has purchased from the George W. Nason estate, three three-story brick houses at 17 to 21 Winslow Street, Roxbury. These houses are taxed on a valuation of \$13,000, which includes \$3100 carried on the 2616 square feet of land.

Another deed placed on record calls for the sale of a frame dwelling at 101 Alexander Street, Dorchester. It is assessed on a valuation of \$6100 including \$600 on 2310 square feet of land. Michael J. Mitchell is the buyer, and Augustus S. Armstrong and wife were the grantors.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling and lot of land, owned by James A. Gookin and wife at 52 Dorset Street, John F. Sullivan being the buyer. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$5700, and \$1800 of the amount is carried on the 5000 square feet of land.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO APRIL 11

1918	1917
\$32,532,000	\$37,811,000
1917	45,387,000
1916	46,892,000
1915	34,240,000
1914	39,461,000

## STEEL INgot PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gain in steel ingot production in March indicates that steel earnings in that month were in excess of either January or February. The total production for March, as reported by 29 companies, which made 88.14 per cent of the 1916 ingot production, was 3,110,381 tons, of which 2,331,048 tons was open hearth, 768,255 tons Bessemer and 16,078 tons other.

## STEEL WORKERS AID LOAN

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Never has greater interest on the part of iron and steel workers been manifested in a Liberty Loan campaign than at present. Organizations of workers to aid have been effected in all leading establishments and some exceptional progress in procuring subscriptions has already been made.

ST. PAUL ROAD'S  
PLANS FOR NOTES

Banking Conditions Sounded for Prospects of Successful Flotation of \$10,000,000 Issue—The Dividend Situation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those having in charge the arrangements for floating an issue of \$10,000,000 equipment notes for the St. Paul road have been sounding out the banking community with a view to ascertaining what kind of a deal can be made at this time in the face of the present railroad situation, which has rendered it rather difficult for any railroad corporation privately to place new security issues.

The belief is expressed in financial circles that the St. Paul road should be able to negotiate the sale of \$10,000,000 of equipment trusts on a 6 per cent basis, providing the maturity is made right. It has been proposed the issue might run anywhere from six to 10 years, although this is a detail which will be arranged between the road and the bankers, if the transaction is finally consummated.

The St. Paul now has approximately 64,000 freight cars and because of the constantly increasing business in the territory served, it has been deemed wise, not alone by the management of the road but by the Director-General, that its complement of rolling stock be increased.

Under ordinary normal conditions, the cost of 5000 freight cars would not be more than \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, but as prices have increased substantially since the beginning of the European war, the outlay for that number is estimated at, at least, \$10,000,000. Freight cars which in normal times could be purchased at from \$1000 to \$1400 now cost \$1700 to \$2000.

In the event that the company may not be able to negotiate such a transaction privately, it is intimated that the Government may step in and relieve it of the responsibility, as was the case in connection with the financing by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The situation as regards St. Paul, however, is somewhat different to that of the New Haven in that the former is desirous of raising fresh capital whereas the latter needed funds to finance maturing obligations.

The argument is advanced by some that, as the railroads are now under the direct control and supervision of the United States Government, financing should be arranged by the Director-General, who, is responsible for the welfare of the carriers of the country as a whole. It is understood, however, that the management of the St. Paul is willing and anxious to make every effort within its power to arrange for funds necessary to meet its requirements privately, but if it fails the only alternative will be action by the Director-General, if he deems it advisable, to increase the company's rolling equipment.

The last financing by the St. Paul was the sale of \$250,000,000 of bonds in February, 1917. These bonds were issued under the new general refunding mortgage. At the time it was said that considerable amounts would be required by the company in connection with its electrification project in Montana, Idaho and Washington involving many millions of dollars. Large amounts already have been expended on this important work and at present more than 400 miles of line have been completed on the main Puget Sound line and a considerable additional mileage is now in course of electrification in Idaho and Washington, which when completed will give the company an electric line all the way from Harlowtown, Mont., across the Cascade mountains.

In view of the large amounts necessary to carry on this work, it has become necessary for the road to seek new finances, if it is to add the large amount of new cars desired to its system.

In this connection the assertion is made that the St. Paul management will deem it advisable to effect dividend payments on both its preferred and common stocks for the present, although at the close of the last two monthly meetings of the board, President Bryan has announced that action by the board is being withheld pending the signing of the contract with the United States Government. In financial circles failure of the directors to act on the matter has been accepted as indicating that both the dividends have been passed.

## TRUST COMPANY MERGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At meetings of the stockholders of the Central Trust and Union Trust companies the proposal to merge was ratified. Meetings immediately followed to increase the stock of the Central Trust Company from \$5,000,000 to \$12,500,000 and of the Union Trust Company from \$3,000,000 to \$3,300,000.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918	1917
Exchanges	\$46,506,676
Balance	7,036,554

The Boston treasury's credit balance today is \$169,740.

## PULLMAN'S EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Pullman Company has filed a report with the Public Service Commission, showing a net income of \$13,405,869 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, which compares with \$13,632,412 for the company's fiscal year ended July 31, 1917.

LOWER BROKERS'  
COMMISSIONS PLAN

BOSTON, Mass.—A proposition to halve brokers' commissions on all industrial and miscellaneous stocks selling on the Boston Stock Exchange between \$1 and \$10 a share has been referred to the governing committee, following a meeting of the members late Thursday which lacked the necessary quorum to decide the subject.

The governors in a day or two will report favorably for a commission rate of \$6.25 per 100 shares on such low-priced stock instead of the present \$12.50 rate. As the rules now stand the \$6.25 rate applies only to mining shares.

WOOL MARKET IS  
THOUGHT SETTLED

Utah Man Believes Government Does Not Plan Control—Further Conservation of Lamb Is Not Expected, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That the Government does not propose to take over the control of the wool market is the declaration of Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, returning here after testifying before the Senate Agricultural Committee at Washington relative to the meat and wool supply in the country.

Dr. McClure went to Washington primarily to investigate reports that the Government was planning to fix prices on wool in this country and to secure a raising of the restriction on consumption of lamb and mutton under the meatless program of the Federal Food Administration.

"The sentiment in both houses of Congress," said Dr. McClure, "is strongly against price fixing legislation at all. Congress realizes that in time of war the first consideration is production."

"The Government has let large contracts for wool to make clothing for the army and navy, but these contracts have been let on a basis of present market value of wool, which averages about 60 cents a pound on the range. Several wool buyers from Boston have come into the western field within the last week. There is a disposition among the dealers, however, not to buy wool until it is clipped and this will be advantageous to the wool growers."

"A part of the business that took me and others to Washington was to explain to the Food Administration the damage that was being done by restrictions on consumption of lamb, as this meat is not shipped to outside countries and is practically not used in the army or navy. Mr. Hoover issued an order permitting the eating of lamb every day of the week, including meatless Tuesday, until April 15. "It is my judgment that on April 15 the Food Administration will issue another order permitting the unrestricted use of lamb indefinitely. I do not look for any more conservation of lamb, especially in view of the increase of sheep in the United States in the last year."

"At present there is a shortage in cars for wool loading. I am advised that this condition is being brought about by War Department orders, but that the situation will be relieved and more cars will be available."

Dr. McClure was of the opinion that the market price of wool was about steady now, and he expects to see it remain about as it is throughout the duration of the war. The doctor says that every one in Washington with whom he came in contact is looking for a long war and that preparations are being made accordingly.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co., Lenox.  
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros Shoe Co., Parker.  
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex.  
Chicago—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., W. S. Rogers of Rogers.  
Chicago—R. Jones of Fargo Keith & Co., Essex.  
Cleveland, O.—C. E. Petot, U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias of Menendez.  
Kansas City—J. S. & H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co., Tour.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis and F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co., Lenox.  
Macon, Ga.—I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros., Lenox.  
Newark, N. J.—L. L. Crandall, U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros., Tour.  
New York—W. W. Bowman and T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Shoes, 112 Lincoln St.  
Philadelphia—Victor Bray of Bray Abdlil Shoe Co., Essex.  
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer & J. R. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins, 173 Lincoln St.  
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Shoe, Essex.  
San Francisco—J. J. Rogers of Rogers, Shoe Co., Essex.  
Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Well of the Well Shoe, Essex.  
Savannah, Ga.—M. Blumenthal, U. S. Savannah, Ga.—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co., Essex.  
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co., Tour.  
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simons Foot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—G. H. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co., Lenox.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Portsmouth, N. H.—S. Kennedy of Irvin Drew Co., Essex.  
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones, U. S.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

PROSPERITY OF  
HOOD RUBBER CO.

Company Makes Remarkable Business Gain During 1917, Shipments Reaching a New High Record for the Period

BOSTON, Mass.—The Hood Rubber Company participated in the prosperity which visited the entire rubber industry during 1917. Its stockholders have every reason to be well satisfied with the record of achievement during the fiscal 12 months to Dec. 31 last. Shipments reached a new high figure of \$18,573,765, an increase of \$6,907,264 or 59.8 per cent, over the 1916 record. In the last two years the company's sales have more than doubled from \$9,083,693.

The company's per cent of profit on sales in 1917 was no larger than the year before and by no means excessive.

Hood Rubber's record of losses from bad debts is quite remarkable. During the last 16 years the company has sold more than \$150,000,000 of rubber footwear to wholesalers throughout the United States, and yet, during this time, the actual bad debt losses have been less than \$10,000.

During 1917, Hood Rubber sold an additional \$1,250,000 of preferred stock, bringing that issue to \$4,000,000. On Dec. 31 the company had the largest balance of working capital in its history. This amounted to \$5,226,891, an increase of \$1,950,591, or 60 per cent over the \$3,266,300 of working capital at the end of the 1916 year. Hood Rubber has outstanding \$4,000,000 of non-taxable preferred stock, which is well distributed among a high-class clientele of New England investors, a large majority being residents of the old Bay State. On Dec. 31 last, the company had net assets for this preferred of \$9,226,000, which is practically 2-1/3 times the par of the preferred issue. Stated in a different form, the company's net quick capital on Dec. 31 last of \$5,226,891 was more than \$1,250,000 above the par of its preferred.

A very picturesque feature of the company's balance sheet is that it contains no liabilities whatever aside from \$4,150,000 of notes payable. The company has no contingent liabilities whatever and has never approximated the maximum of its accrued liabilities of discount at its own banks. During 1917 the company earned the 7 per cent dividend on the present \$4,000,000 stock six or seven times over.

The late year was another period of important physical expansion for Hood Rubber all started before the war was declared. On Dec. 31 the company had 1,180,000 square feet of floor area devoted to its business, an increase of 144,000 square feet during the year. The company now controls directly or indirectly 78 acres of land in Watertown, compared with 58 acres a year ago. The amount expended for new construction in 1917 was \$1,492,000. The construction program for 1918, however, has been reduced to a very small amount, probably not more than a quarter of last year's figure.

The company's policy of plant betterment has always been liberal. Outlays for repairs and depreciation charges have been undoubtedly ample, as is shown by the fact that during the last seven years \$1,266,000 has been charged off to depreciation, a yearly average of \$180,000. The depreciation charge in 1917 was \$392,000.

Some of the big gain in sales in 1917 is due to advance in prices, but the greater part represents increased output. The company's daily "ticket" calls for a production of more than 75,000 pairs of rubber and canvas footwear every 24 hours.

The four years prior to 1917 had been devoted to experimentation in tire products. The pneumatic tire factory finished in 1917 evidenced great economy in manufacture, and now produces more than 900 tires and tubes daily. The new solid tire factory has also been built and produces more than 100 solid tires daily.

Although officials of Hood Rubber are naturally reluctant to prophesy, it is expected that business in 1918 will show a further expansion, although in all probability nothing like the percentage of gain achieved last year. At the same time gross sales reaching or exceeding \$20,000,000 are not considered at all an unreasonable expectation.

The following comparison of balance sheets gives a fair idea of the progress during the last two years:

1916	1917
Plant	\$2,900,000
Merchandise	1,846,308
Accounts receivable	3,381,810
Cash	318,180
Stock in O. C.	159,400
Patents	1,000
Liberty bond acct.	233,098
Total	8,696,700
Capital	2,500,000
Preferred	2,750,000
Notes payable	2,280,000
Surplus	1,076,700
Liberty bond acct.	245,480
Total	8,696,700
Quick capital	3,266,300
Depreciation	217,189
Repairs	269,470

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	915
Buckeye Pipe Line	92
Illinois Pipe	180
Indiana Pipe	92
Midwest Refining	101
Ohio Oil	323
Pacific Oil & Gas	470
South Penn. Oil	275
Standard Oil, California	215
Standard Oil, Indiana	625
Standard Oil, Kentucky	315
Standard Oil, New Jersey	540
Standard Oil, New York	255
Union Tank Line	95

GOVERNMENT TAKES  
COAST STEAMSHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Thursday by proclamation commandeered the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants & Miners, and Southern Steamship lines and assigned them to the supervision of Director-General McAdoo, who already has control of railway-owned lines, the Ocean, Old Dominion, Southern Pacific, Baltimore Steam Packet and Chesapeake steamship companies.

This adds 63 coastwise vessels averaging 3500 tons each to the 48 other coastwise ships already under government management, making a total of 111 vessels aggregating nearly 400,000 tons. These will be assigned mostly to carrying coal and other materials between Hampton Roads and New England, cotton from the South to New England and other traffic which will result in relieving rail transportation. Government operation goes into effect at 12:01 Saturday morning. No change in schedules of the four lines will be made for a week or 10 days.

OFFER OF MASTER  
PAINTERS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Though the master painters, after a consideration of circumstances attending the present strike, tendered an offer to pay employees 75 cents an hour from July next, with an agreement for two years, the Boston Painters' District Council 41 issued a statement last night to the effect that "the Master Painters' Association is trying to begot the situation that exists in the present strike of union painters and decorators in this city," and refused the offer.

It was voted at the council to assess the entire membership in order to wage an aggressive fight if such was the desire of the association. Over 70 per cent of the membership are now receiving \$6 a day for decorators in the shops that have signed the union's new agreement. "Our understanding of arbitration is just what we have been doing," says the council. "We presented our desired agreement. It was refused and our men struck." It was announced by the council that during the day the Allied Building Trades Council, a matter of indifference to the painters, refused to work on jobs where nonunion painters are employed.

QUICKSILVER FOR  
THE GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Government has issued orders to quicksilver producers to reserve each month a specified number of flasks, to be requisitioned for use by the Government and the Allies. This metal will be sold at \$105 a flask, f. o. b. San Francisco. The amount of the metal stipulated constitutes approximately 40 per cent of the total production and no restriction has been made concerning the price at which the remaining 60 per cent may be sold. At a recent conference at Washington between representatives of the Government and leading quicksilver interests, it was stated unofficially that the price to the outside market would be left to the discretion of the producers. It was added, however, that if the price to private consumers should be set at an "unreasonable" figure the Government would not improbably take over the mines and sell to everybody at \$105. There was no definite conclusion as to what should be regarded as a "reasonable" price, but prominent interests intimate that \$125 a flask is not unreasonable.

## MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission will hold a hearing on Friday, April 26, at 2 p. m. in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, on the question of final approval of the recommendations of the wage board established to recommend minimum wage rates for women employed in the manufacture of women's muslin underwear, petticoats, neckwear, aprons, kimono or children's dresses. They provide \$9 for workers employed in the industry for more than one year; \$8 for workers employed in the industry for more than six months; \$7 for workers employed for more than three months.

## NEW RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING

SEATTLE, Wash.—Sixty-four days from the date the keel was laid the 8800-ton steel freighter West Durfee was launched at the Skinner & Eddy Corporation shipyard here on Thursday. The vessel is the third of its kind to be launched by the plant in 64 days from date of keel laying. Within 20 days, it was announced, she will be delivered to the Government, setting a new world's record for delivery of 84 days from date of keel laying.

## STEEL FREIGHTER LAUNCHED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Sixty-four days from the date the keel was laid, the 8800-ton steel freighter West Durfee has been launched at the Skinner & Eddy Corporation shipyard here. The vessel is the third of its kind to be launched by the plant in 64 days from date of keel laying.

## TROLLEY LINE TO BE BUILT

NEWARK, N. J.—Immediate building of a trolley line from this city to the Submarine Boat Corporation shipyards at Port Newark terminal, has been promised, following a conference between Francis T. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the city commissioners of Newark.

PERMANENT RAIL  
CONTROL FORECAST

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Says People Are Done With Paying for Politics in Form of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Affirming that government control of railroads, or some simple system of control, has come to stay and explaining that the lack of coastwise shipping is due, in a great measure, to opposition of the railroads, George W. Anderson, interstate commerce commissioner, told members of the Boston City Club Thursday night that "our people are done forever with paying for politics and piracy in the form of transportation." Mr. Anderson, taking as his subject, "Some of the Present Aspects of Our Railroad Problem," said, "I don't say that the administration of the railroads has been anti-social, but they have followed the natural bent of men to make money and it has worked out seriously detrimental results."

Prominent among these "detrimental results," Mr. Anderson places the "practice of building expensive railroads where canal barges drawn by mules get along as fast as freight trains." New England is particularly concerned with transportation problems, as it is dependent on railroads and water lines, he said, for its commercial and industrial activity. "The railroad men and legislation," he said, are responsible for the management



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## THE MAGYARS AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)**—An article which appeared some little time ago in the Budapesti Hirlap, one of the most influential of Magyar papers, is characteristic of the Magyar attitude toward the demand for self-determination now being put forward by the subject nationalities of the dual monarchy.

"Our country's history bids us act," it reads in part. "In the difficult moments through which we are passing certain ideas have arisen, the realization of which we cannot permit, and against which we must wage implacable war. Thanks to our God of battles who has crowned our arms with victory, we are now free to attack this hyena in our home and to flie its teeth. Peoples who have scarcely reached the door of history's ante-room, seek to dismember our thousand-year-old State. Historic facts are the outcome of geographical laws, and no ideology can hinder them in their development. The essential condition, which alone can assure the strength and economic life of our country, is that no rearrangement of the frontier can be tolerated. The formula of the Entente—peace with-

EDWARD C. FOGG  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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out conquest—does not exclude the incorporation of adjoining territories inhabited by the same nation—is only a fresh illusion. The rule of nationality offers no stability. Geographical reasons alone determine the normal and peaceful development of a State. The line of the Danube is very important. It ends in the Black Sea, which is closed. Unquestionably we must secure this line, and particularly the lower Danube, where it enters the sea. In another direction we must also provide our country with several doors and several windows opening into the wide world. That is why we need Rijeka (Fiume), Dalmatia, and, generally speaking, the Adriatic. The Carso cannot be permitted to consti-

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Julian Lowell Coolidge of Cambridge, Mass., who has just been made a member of the faculty of mathematics at Harvard University, with the title of full professor, has been connected with this department of the university since 1900. Prior only he had taught the same subject at Groton School, Groton, Mass. In 1908 he was made assistant professor. After graduating from Harvard in 1897, he studied at Oxford University, England, and at the University of Bonn, Germany. He has been a member of the council of the American Mathematical Society.

Sir Sam Fay, general manager of the Great Central Railway, has assumed control of military and munition train movement in Great Britain in connection with the military railways department of the War Office, in succession to Sir Guy Granet, who has gone on a mission to the United States. Sir Sam Fay, who was knighted in 1912, at the opening of the Immingham Docks, began his railway career as a clerk in the traffic department of the London & South-Western Railway. In 1892 he became general manager of the Midland & South-Western Junction Railway, and a few years later returned to his old company as superintendent of the line. In 1902 he was appointed to his present post as general manager of the Central Railway Company. Sir Sam is a member of the Railway Executive Committee, and of the Ports and Transit Executive Committee, and is lieutenant-colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

The Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D. of New Haven, Conn., who has just appeared before the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, sitting in New York, as spokesman for the National Congregational Council, in an effort to see whether that body is willing to aid in prompt measures for practical coordination of the forces and resources of the two groups of Protestants, is of an old New England family. He grew up in Brunswick, Me., where his father was a professor in Bowdoin College; he served for a year in the Civil War and then studied at Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts. He later had important churches in the West and the East. His longest pastorate extended from 1882 to 1907, in the historic First Church, New Haven. While in this post Dr. Smyth achieved fame as a citizen by his attacks on civic corruption. He was prolific as an author of books, and came to be a zealous advocate of unification of the non-Roman Catholic forces of the country. For some years he has served as the representative leader of this work in his own denomination; and, now that the war is creating a new body of opinion favorable to ending some of the historic divisions of Protestantism, he is coming into general prominence.

Professor George Trumbull Ladd of New Haven, Conn., who is prominent as a popular expositor of the ominous character of German "Kultur," and also as a champion of the Japanese Government, has been a conspicuous figure in Yale University circles for many years. From 1881 to 1905 he filled a chair in the department of philosophy, and prior to that time taught the same subject at Bowdoin College. During his career as a teacher and writer, he toured the United States and the world rather more thoroughly than most men of his calling; hence he has been heard by the thinkers of the many religions that abound in Asia, and has set before their adherents the idealism of the philosophy of Europe and America and something of the claims of Christian theism. In 1907-08 he made quite a prolonged stay in Japan speaking publicly and advising privately with its public officials, especially Prince Ito. His disciplined mentality and trained art of expression make him a sturdy polemicist; and he is now hitting hard blows at German military and political policies.

## SALVAGE COUNCIL IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A National Salvage Council has been formed, with Lord Derby as chairman, to assist, without in any way relieving existing authorities of their present or future responsibilities, in the general public duty of the prevention of waste, and in the collection, recovery, and reutilization of waste products, with a view to conserving national resources and reducing the tonnage required for the importation of new raw materials. Mr. David Currie has been appointed Director-General of National Salvage and the chairman of the executive board. The offices of the Director-General, to whom all communications should be addressed, are at Caxton House (East Block), Tothill Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

## AN INDO-CHINESE FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The fact that, in default of sufficient French or other available tonnage, Indo-China is providing her own fleet in order to convey supplies to France, is the subject of an article by Albert de Pourville in the Journal. It is, he says, no secret that France stands in need of raw material and of foodstuffs, nor that Indo-China is one of her domains best qualified to supply her needs in these matters, nor again is it a secret that the German mines and torpedo boats have sunk a good many French merchant vessels. Indo-China has rice, india rubber, sugar, cotton and many other things, including even shoes and salmon ready to dispatch to France, but the difficulty has been to find the necessary tonnage. In these circumstances the protectorate has decided to provide its own fleet, and the satisfactory part of the matter is, so M. de Pourville affirms, that it will soon be in working order. The State, aware that it could not carry the whole matter through alone, has ap-

pealed to private enterprise and has made a contract with some of the already existing companies for navigation and construction. These companies possess ships which they let on hire and they have agents throughout Asia who buy or borrow them; they also themselves build ships. France will be able to take all that Indo-China can sell her because the goods will be brought to her. The energy shown by Indo-China and the rapidity with which action has been taken are, M. de Pourville considers, worthy of all praise and should serve as an example to other bureaucracies; it should, however, be recognized that there ought to be nothing exceptional about it, for in the circumstances the authorities who have carried it through have done nothing more than their duty.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Fancy Becomes Fact

Readjustment in methods of living has turned many old minstrels and stage jokes into actualities. Coal was scarce enough in many parts of the United States during the past winter to cause it to be guarded as if the black nuggets were gems. China or crockery eggs have been the butt of many an endman, yet, in one week recently, four carloads of eggs arrived in Boston from China. And if the New England dairyman does not reduce the price of milk through the establishment of a more efficient system of producing and handling the commodity, he may find that the consumer has turned away from the near-by product in order to accept canned milk or milk powder manufactured in South America, or South Africa. The new German long-range gun was anticipated in theory by Jules Verne's story of "A Voyage to the Moon." The journey was supposed to have been made possible by a gun strong enough to send a projectile upward eight miles through the atmospheric envelope of the earth. The self-propelling projectile-airship could make the rest of the journey with ease, according to the fanciful novelist. The great flight of the shells from the new German gun, in the expert opinion of Hudson Maxim, is made possible by the high trajectory of the new weapon. Once the shell is above the air strata the atmospheric resistance ceases, and the shell may almost be said to float until almost the last pound of the projecting force is exhausted. Then it drops to the ground with practically no more force than that imparted by gravity.

## Bread Pudding

Speaking of the men who make a business of manufacturing humor, it would appear in order, on patriotic grounds, to cease making jokes about bread pudding for the duration of the war. Bread pudding, coming from the hands of a capable cook who has some measure of Californian generosity in the matter of rain, may be a palatable dessert, and has been known to be not unworthy of being classed as a confection. Astonishing things may be done by persons who are masters of the secrets of bread-making chemistry. In one family recently an exceedingly palatable cake came to the table. Inquiry developed the fact that it had been made from white cornmeal. The batter had required an industrious beating to obtain the smooth dough desired, to be sure, but the results spoke for themselves. More cakes will doubtless be baked from this material, now that the time has come greatly to curtail the use of wheat flour in the United States.

## Poor Butterflies

Seldom has a war measure met with a larger degree of approval than the fast-spreading movement to compel all able-bodied men to do useful work, whether they can afford to be idle or not. In this connection it is not merely the "idle rich" who are being called on to get busy, but a large number of people who have solved the mystery of how to live on nothing a year. Down among the mountains of certain southern states, for instance, a large number of persons until recently have managed to exist on an existence from the proceeds of sales of the products of "illicit stills," but government agents have now practically stopped the manufacture of "moonshine" whiskey. The newspapers of the hill districts generally welcome the change as a betterment of the community. As the editor of one of these papers remarked: "There is no doubt at all that the last moonshine still has been, as they say, 'teetotally run' and put out of all possibility of business hereabouts. So we say to certain folks: 'Do quit hunting around for trouble, and go to work for a living!'"

The New Competition  
An old "saw" among schoolboys and others, that of "Let's go up to your house and have dinner," seems quite pertinent in connection with the recent appeal for cooperation, coming from one of the largest packing establishments of the United States to consumers who are paying abnormally large prices for commodities of all sorts. Along the same lines and somewhat more up to date is the story of two dealers who were "talking shop" together. "Do you think competition is the life of trade?" asks one. "Yes," replies the other, "but competition has been mismanaged for a long time. The real trick is to get the people to come with their money in hand, and compete for a chance to buy something."

HAWAIIAN COMMERCE CHAMBER  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—So enthusiastic have the Hawaiians become over the organization of a Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce that already more than 400 pledges have been sent to the chairman of the board of directors. These pledges represent sums from \$5 to \$5,000 and a total subscription of nearly \$25,000. One of the

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## LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Metropolitan Park Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for excavating and transporting filling material for grading Mystic Valley Parkway Extension between Mystic Street and Bedford Street, Arlington, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of April 22, 1918, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$10,000. The material will be furnished in the bank by the Commission, and the estimated amount to be handled is 10,000 cubic yards. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract, specifications and bond may be obtained and plans may be seen at the office of the Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN T. CURTIS, ELEANOR F. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission; JOHN E. BARLIN, Engineer.

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## YALE'S TWO HUNDRED YEARS



the trophies of the college.

In 1901, more than 9000 graduates and undergraduates of Yale took part in the bicentennial of the planting of the seed of Yale, at Saybrook, in 1701. Her historic past was reviewed in a pageant, arranged and presented by

Ezekiel Cheever, in the first public school, grounded boys in Latin grammar, English composition and Puritan catechism. Cheever, while a thorough teacher, was not always amenable to the rigid rules of Davenport's theocracy. As a result, he left the New Haven colony and went to Boston, where his qualifications as a teacher were highly appreciated. The loss of Cheever interrupted the course of education in New Haven for more than a decade, as there was no one to take his place. The financial condition was also so bad that there would have been no money to pay him, had a suitable man been forthcoming.

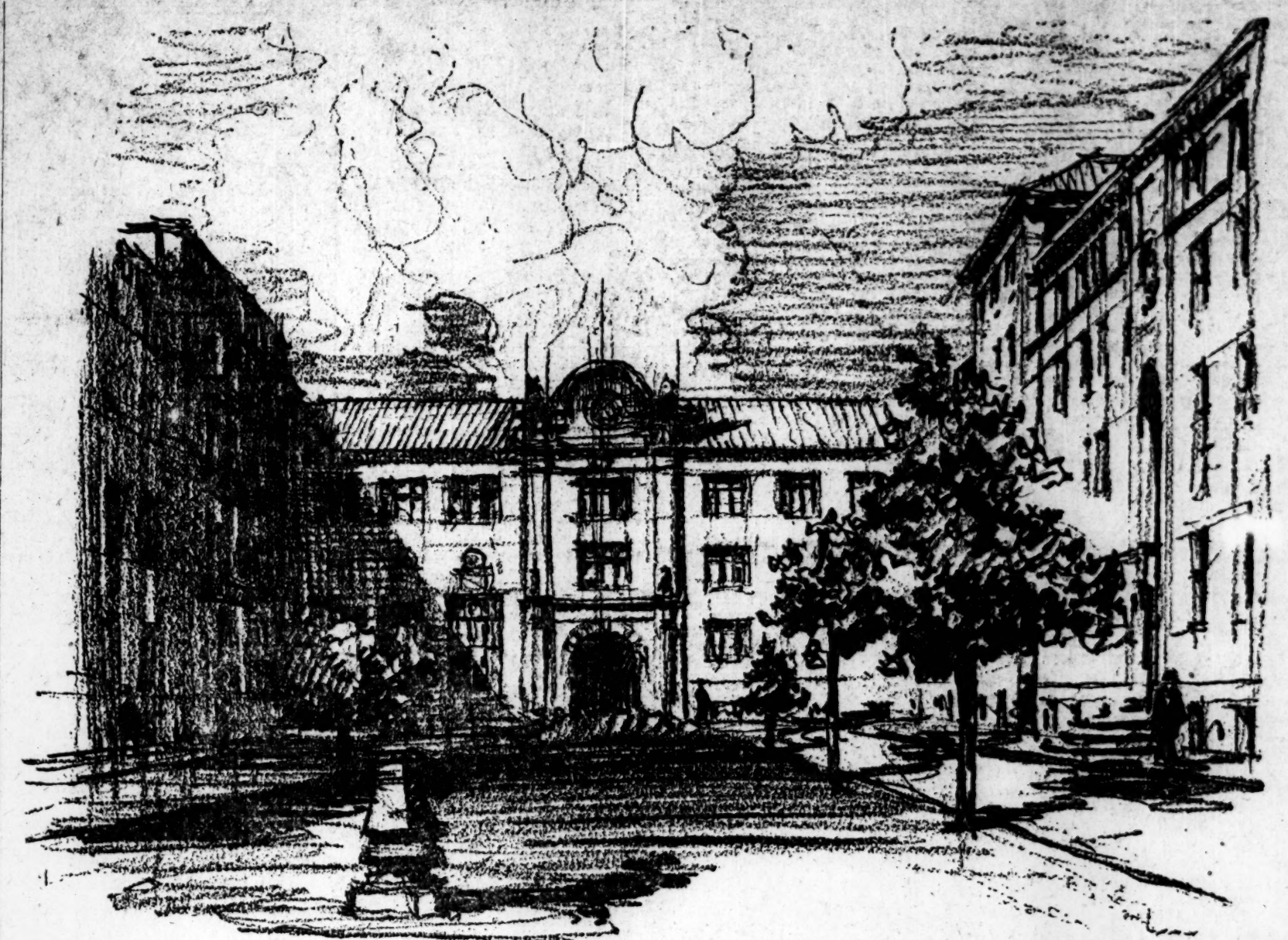
Davenport, however, kept constantly agitating the matter of a college and, by dint of appealing to neighboring towns, obtained the promise of a few hundred pounds, and a little later a bequest from England; but whenever his plans and hopes seemed to be on

the verge of realization, the trustees should examine candidates and, finding them duly prepared and expert in Latin and Greek authors, both poetic and oratorical, as also making good Latin, should admit them. The tuition was to be 30 shillings a year for undergraduates and 10 shillings for graduate students. There were to be no public "commencements."

Abraham Pierson, minister of the Killingworth church, became the first rector, and what was to develop into Yale University began its existence in his parsonage. Jacob Hemlinway entered as a student, in March, 1702, and "solus, was all the College the first half-year." He was graduated in September, the commencement exercises being held in the Rev. Thomas Buckingham's house at Saybrook, where the trustees met and voted to permit "the Gentlemen of our Government," "Benefactors to the School" and "all other Persons of Liberal Education, in addition to the male parents and guardians of the scholars," to become "auditors" at later commencements. Five young men received the degree of Master of Arts, at this commencement.

THE new enterprise did not receive the financial backing that had been expected and, when Rector Pierson was no longer there, the school, which had been removed to Saybrook, had a hard fight for existence. Finance played a part in its falling fortunes and James Pierpont, in desperation, wrote to one Jeremiah Dummer, a graduate of Harvard and a resident of London, asking him to interest English persons of wealth in the collegiate school. Dummer undertook this mission and became the London agent. Among others whom he approached was Elihu Yale, whose father was the stepson of Theophilus Eaton. It is believed that Yale was born in Boston, but he had been educated in England, had gone out with the East India Company to Madras and was later made a governor of a trading post. He had acquired a fortune, which he returned to London to spend. Sir John Davis, through Dummer's efforts, sent over about 700 books, some of them of great value, which formed the foundation of Yale's library, and gifts of books were obtained from several authors of the day.

Meanwhile, the settlement of a boundary dispute between Massachu-



The academic charm of Berkeley Quadrangle

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

setts and Connecticut had given the latter possession of a considerable amount of land and the Assembly voted that, when this was sold, £500 should be applied to the building of a college house. Saybrook and Hartford contended for the new building and New Haven was finally selected as a compromise. The trustees described New Haven, in a letter to Jeremiah Dummer, as "the large and Pleasant Town of New-Haven to be the kind Alma to bear in her arms and cherish in her Bosom the Infant Nursery of Learning in Our Government." Although New Haven had won, some of the students remained at Wethersfield and a few at Saybrook. In 1717, the first commencement was held in New Haven.



Woolsey Memorial Hall, an imposing tribute to a former president

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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If the college house and the proposed president's house were to be

pect in the market-place of New Haven, mounted in an eminent place thereof, in length ten rods, in breadth 21 feet, and near thirty feet upright, a spacious hall, and an equally spacious library, all in a little time to be splendidly complete."

Cotton Mather, who was a great letter writer, indited an epistle to Elihu Yale, which must have interested that worldly man in a way probably not contemplated by the writer. "The Colony of Connecticut, having for some years had a College at Saybrook without a collegious way of living for it," he wrote in 1718, "have lately begun to erect a large edifice for it in the town of New Haven. The charge of that expensive building is not yet all paid nor are there yet funds of revenues for salaries to the professors and instructors to the society. Sir, though you have your felicities in your family, which I pray God continue and multiply, yet certainly, if what is forming at New Haven might wear the name of Yale College, it would be better than a name of sons and daughters. And your munificence might easily obtain for you such a commemoration and perpetuation of your valuable name, which would indeed be much better than an Egyptian pyramid."

COULD a governor in the East India Company, who had acquired wealth by somewhat questionable methods, withstand such an appeal? He did not, and Elihu Yale, "good old Eli," has his name duly perpetuated by Yale University. Through Dummer was shipped to Boston an assortment including garlic, calico, Spanish poplin, plain muslin, black and white silk crêpe, all of which was sold for \$562 12s, the largest private donation that the college received for a hundred years.

As soon as the "Hall," the main room on the ground floor of the new college house, was finished, it was thrown open to the Governor and upper House for the formal dedication, which preceded the commencement of 1718, the trustees formally naming the new

building Yale College. The Rev. John Davenport, grandson of the pioneer who had so longed to see a college established in the colony, expressed in Latin the thanks of the trustees "to Almighty God and Mr. Yale under him for so public a favor and so great a reward to our languishing school."

or town, generally has the title of President.

When the trustees sought money for a rector's house, the deputies reported that there was "too great a spirit of learning in the land" and that "more are brought up to it than will be needed or find improvement," and it was not until 1721 that the money was raised.

The books which Dummer had obtained in England, and which formed the college library, remained practically closed to the students, who were contented with the narrow curriculum of the founders, for six years. Students who began to read them sustained an intellectual shock. Some of them entered upon the broad paths of profane writers that, in the opinion of the worthy ministers, led to moral destruction. Moreover, certain ones, including the president, Timothy Cutler, revolted from Calvinism and turned sympathetically to the Episcopal doctrine and forms. Some one wrote to Cotton Mather that "Arminian books are cried up in Yale College for eloquence; and learning, and Calvinism despised for the contrary; and none have the courage to see it redressed."

The trustees "excused" President Cutler from all further services at Yale and accepted the chief tutor's resignation, electing two staunch Calvinists in their places. Yale was saved for orthodox Calvinism and soon Jonathan Edwards, as tutor and afterward as a figure in a great revival, helped to clinch it.

Here ends the early history of Yale. For many years, Yale and Harvard have been associated in the public mind much as Cambridge and Oxford have been in England. Yale has been distinguished for its democracy. This is the basis of what is called "Yale spirit" and which, for many years, rendered the varsity so formidable in athletics. The Yale of today cherishes her memories and her traditions, but she also looks forward. Her sons are in the front ranks of those who are fighting for ideals in the great world war.

Yale has always placed emphasis on the classics and mathematics in the course of study. In recent years, she has been letting down the bars and demanding less Greek and Latin, but she is still classed as academically conservative. There are more men at

Yale who stick to the prescribed studies and fewer who elect to take what they like than at some of the other colleges.

Yet Yale has taken the initiative in not a few lines of progress. She was the first of the American colleges to avow a purpose to train youths for public service, to promote practical agriculture, to introduce in the academic college the system of faculty government, to inaugurate the group system of studies and to establish such new types of school as those of Forestry and Fine Arts. The Yale Daily News is the oldest college daily in the world.

Sheffield, the Scientific School of Yale, was formally opened in 1847, the announcement running: "Professors Silliman and Norton have opened a laboratory on the college grounds for the purpose of practical instruction in the application of science to the arts and agriculture." Now it has more than four millions of dollars invested and presents 12 distinct undergraduate courses. Yale, which began with the training of youths for the ministry, now takes as great pride in her engineers and inventors as in her lawyers and public servants.

OF ATHLETICS at Yale, one long identified with sports and a graduate of the college has written: "They have a right to a place of honor, not alone for themselves but for their indirect effect upon the college life. . . . The loyalty to those who have the management of the teams or crews is the Yale spirit, that spirit that enables Yale to play an uphill game, carry through an adverse season or recover a lost championship in such a way as to render the term 'Yale spirit' synonymous with bulldog pluck and tenacity of purpose."

Yale's present charter was adopted in 1745, and the college became a university in 1837. President Hadley has said: "Yale stands today more distinctly than ever before on the side of idealism against commercialism. Both in his college course and in his professional school life, the boy is influenced to make capacity for service the goal of his ambition rather than capacity to make money. Our college has been a place where men were trained for public service. Our technical schools have been nurseries of professional progress even more than of professional success."



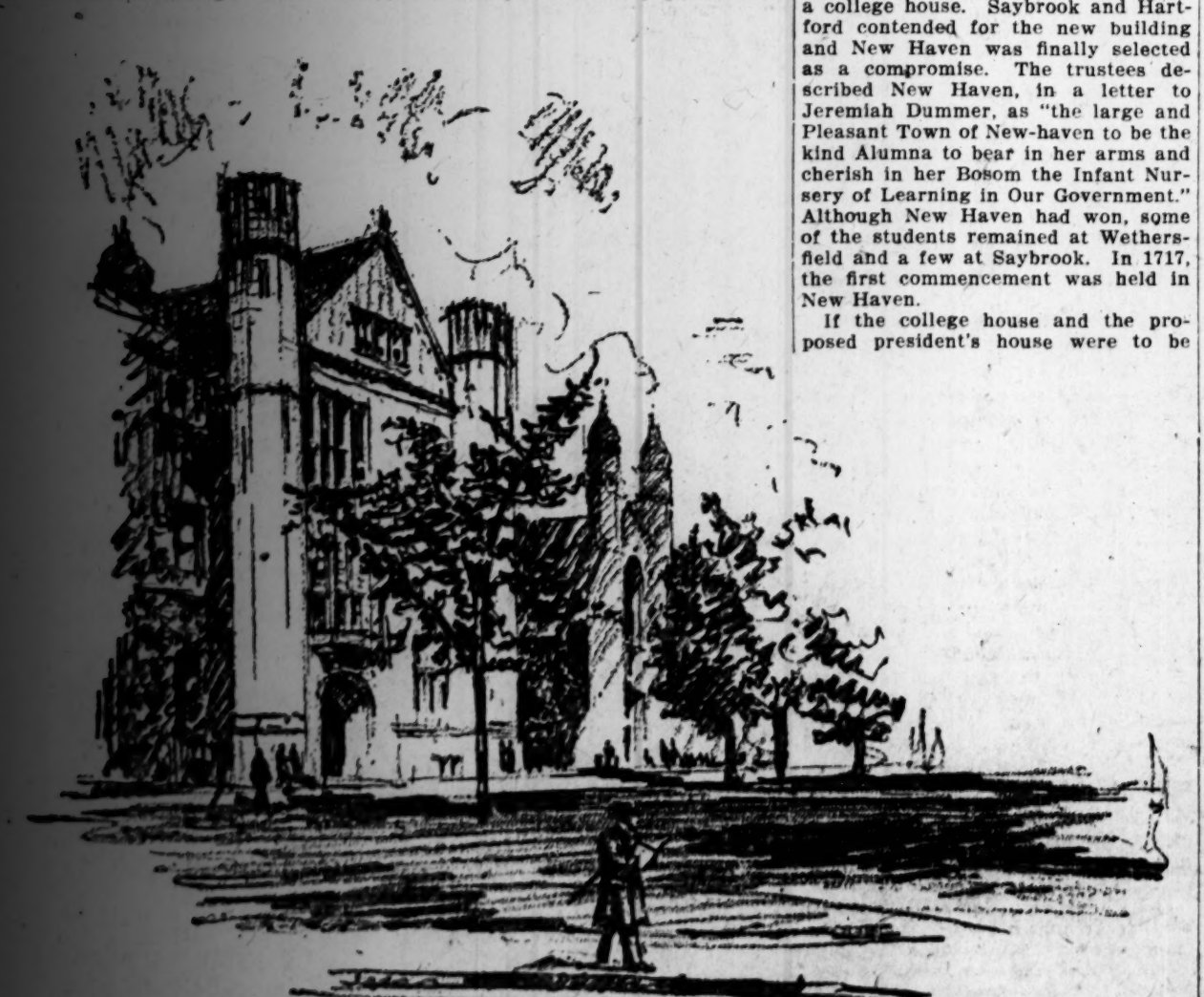
Alumni Hall, long associated with college examinations

the students, and the graduates of many classes returned to honor their Alma Mater.

This year there are too many deeply earnest matters engaging the attention of college men to permit of any formal celebration of the birth of Yale College at New Haven. Her sons are striving to prove by their deeds the ideals for which she was founded. "For the better training up of youth in this town, that, through God's blessing may be fitted for public service hereafter, either in church or commonwealth"—that was the statement of the intention of the school, which John Davenport proposed for New Haven in 1641, which did duty for the colony's schools for half a century and was the forerunner of the latter day slogan, "For God, for country and for Yale!"

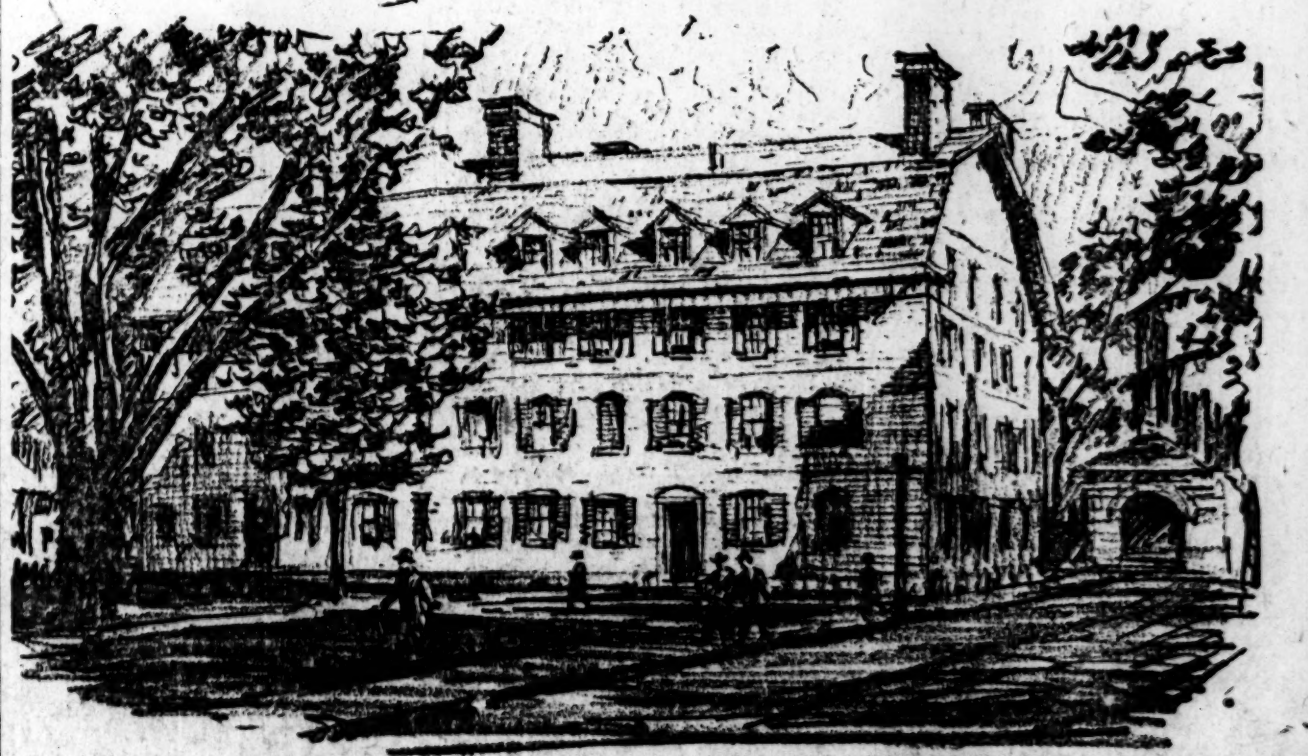
LONG before there was a college in the Connecticut colony, John Davenport, who had come over from England with the party of Theophilus Eaton (married to the widow of David Yale), was busily set upon founding a system of education, suitable to the church-state which he desired to establish in the western world. Davenport had been educated in the Free School of his native Coventry and he had an Oxford degree. His first move toward supplying the education of the youthful members of the colony was the bringing from Boston of Ezekiel Cheever, a famous teacher, who wrote a Latin grammar that was coned by the boys of New England for almost a century.

On Christmas Day, 1641, John Davenport secured the town vote for the establishment of the first public school in the colony. This was to be the foundation of a system ending in a church college, according to his ideas; and, as long as he lived, he never ceased to carry on the agitation for a colonial college. Meanwhile,



The Old Library, a fine example of Gothic architecture

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Connecticut Hall, Old South Middle, built 1750, restored 1905

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



## THE HOME FORUM

## Spiritual Existence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Paul wrote to the church at Rome, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God," he was emphasizing the fact of spiritual existence, just as John did in his first Epistle when he said, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Both apostles, through the knowledge of God which had come to them through the teaching of Christ Jesus, were aware of the truth that all real existence is spiritual because it is the manifestation of Spirit, God, and that, since individual man is included in the manifestation of God, man's being is therefore spiritual.

The knowledge of spiritual existence does not come through material sense. The experiences of human beings include all the beliefs which the human mind accepts as reaching it through the five material senses. But not one of these senses at any time gives the slightest indication of spiritual existence. They, one and all, deal with what the human mind designates as matter; they never reveal anything true about God; they tell nothing whatever about spiritual creation.

Fortunately for mankind there exists a sense,—spiritual sense,—which takes cognizance of spiritual existence, and which enables men to perceive the unreal nature of material belief. It is spiritual sense which reveals the truth that God is All-in-all and that God is Spirit, and, this being so, that there is no other real existence than spiritual existence. Spiritual sense denies the authority, the trustworthiness, indeed denies the reality, of material sense altogether, by recognizing the allness of God, Spirit. Christian Science states the truth about spiritual sense, shows how it reveals spiritual existence, and teaches the value of this knowledge to human beings. "For right reasoning," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 492 of Science and Health, "there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since

Life cannot be united to its likeness, mortality."

Now what is to be gained by adherence to the fact of spiritual existence? Christian Science shows that peace and harmony will increase in the world exactly in proportion to the understanding men possess of the truths of spiritual existence and their faithfulness to these truths. When men believe that matter and material law are real, they lay themselves open to attack from material belief in all directions; when, on the other hand, they make a beginning in the knowledge of spiritual existence, perceiving the allness of Spirit and of spiritual law, through which Spirit operates, they have commenced the overcoming of material belief and, in consequence, the reduction of human misery. Nothing is more certain than that mankind will only be saved from its false sense of pleasure in matter and from the sin and trials which accrue to it from that false sense, by learning to reason correctly from a spiritual basis. So long as it clings to the belief that matter is real and is therefore the source of pleasure and of pain, it is doing nothing toward its emancipation; but the moment the unreality of matter and material law is recognized through the perception of the allness of Spirit and spiritual law, the individual begins the ascent out of the darkness of sin, suffering and temptation into the light and peace of Truth and Love. "Man is harmonious when governed by Soul. Hence the importance of understanding the truth of being, which reveals the laws of spiritual existence." (Science and Health, p. 273.)

After a man has become convinced that God is All-in-all and that, in consequence, spiritual existence is the only real existence, he has to remain steadfast in the truth, constantly applying it to the problems which make up the routine of his life. It may be that he has heard first of all of the healing of some one from sickness through Christian Science, and this has introduced him to the study of it;

and then he has learned for himself that it is material sense which is the cause of suffering and that spiritual sense heals. Next he proceeds to the demonstration or proof for himself. And what a cause for rejoicing it is for him to know that "the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God," for that is the attitude of every man who has obtained some understanding of God through Christian Science. God to such a one is no longer afar off, but ever present, dwelling in the midst of mankind, always at hand to help and guide.

It is necessary that men should cultivate the holding before them of the truth. It is necessary for their well-being that God, as omnipotent and omnipresent Spirit or Mind, should more and more be understood to be the only reality. When the illusion of material sense would seek to overwhelm, then must one cling to the fact of spiritual existence, to the truth that divine Mind is the only real presence and power. In temptation or distress of any kind, what seems to happen? The human being believes himself to be under the domination of material power in some form or other; he is fearing this so-called power; and unless he awakes to the realization that the only real power is the power of God, or divine Love, which is ever protecting man, he is liable to suffer from the pains of false belief. But when a clear understanding of the allness of spiritual existence and the fact that man is spiritual and forever sustained by divine Mind, is obtained, then the way of deliverance has been found. The importance of the words of Mrs. Eddy cannot be overestimated: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence."

## April

April hath fetched her flowery course around winter's headlands,  
And touched the tides in a widening wake of blossoming foam;  
Swiftly her company hath landed and pitched on the desolate dead lands  
Green tents and pavilions splendid,  
And crowned her ruined city again with turret and dome.

Her woodland city that Autumn with fire and Winter with saber  
Wasted, and left all blackened with frost and bleached with snow,  
A ribbed and rafted wreck; but they in a marvelous labor  
Have hid the black hollows of ruin,  
And paved the rubble-wreck paths again with beryl below.

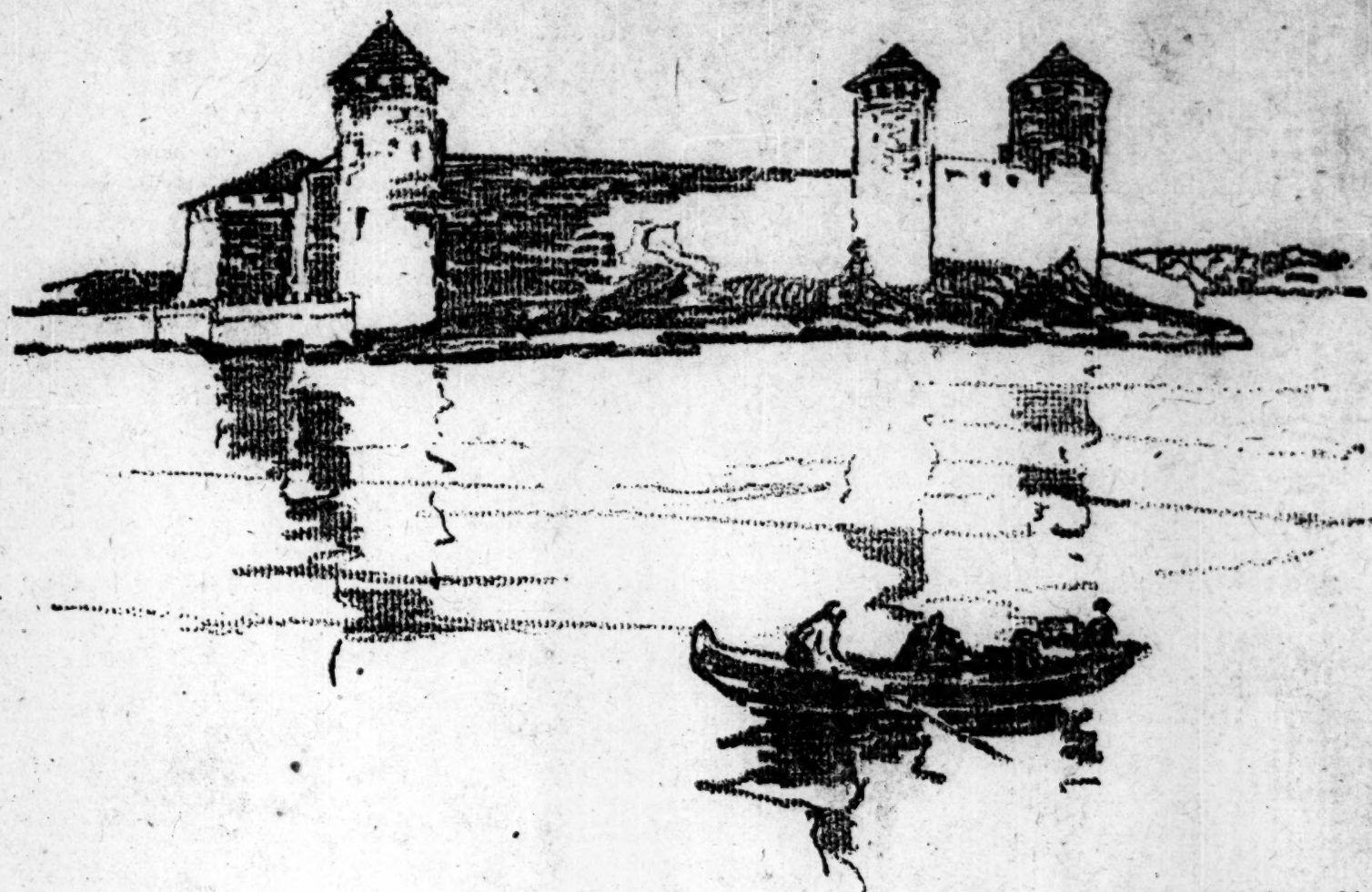
Her fair mosaics they restore; those aching silences they have filled  
Afresh in a fragrant quiet or murmur of mellow song.  
Temples resume their worship as of old, and the ways are thrilled  
With life. . . . Who saith  
That April hath fed or the city was wasted? He dreameth of wrong!  
—Willoughby Weaving.

It was a Dostoevski anniversary, and this fact, Maurice Baring says, in "A Year in Russia," "has brought back to my mind, with great vividness, a conversation I had with the officers of the battery at Jen-tzen-tung last September [1905]. . . . We were sitting in the ante-room of the small Chinese house which formed our quarters. This ante-room, which had paper windows and no doors, a floor of mud and a table composed of boards laid upon two small tressels, formed our dining-room.

"The conversation had languished. We were talking of books and novels in a vague, desultory fashion, when suddenly Hlebnikov, a young Cossack officer, said: 'Who is the greatest writer in the world?' Vague answers were made as to the comparative merits of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare and Moliere, but Hlebnikov impatiently waived all this talk aside. Then turning to me he said: 'He knows; there is one writer greater than all of them, and that is Dostoevski.'

"I was left wondering," the writer goes on to say, "why Hlebnikov was so convinced that Dostoevski was the greatest of all writers, and why he knew I should agree with him. I have been thinking this over ever since, and in a sense I do agree with Hlebnikov."

"Dostoevski is not an artist; his stories and his books are put together and shaped anyhow. The surroundings and the circumstances in which he places his characters are fantastic and impossible to the verge of absurdity. The characters themselves are also often impossible and fantastic to the verge of absurdity; yet they are vivid in a way no other characters are vivid and alive. . . . His characters, it is said, are abnormal. . . . But the fact should be borne in mind that . . . the people who in literature are the most important to mankind are not the most normal, but those who are made of the most complex machinery and of the most receptive wax, and who are thus able to receive and to record the deepest and most varied impressions. And in the same way as Job and David are more important to humanity than George I or Louis-Philippe, so are Hamlet and Falstaff more important than Tom Jones and Mr. Bultitude. And the reason of this is not because Hamlet and Falstaff are abnormal—although compared with Tom Jones they are abnormal—but because they are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Castle of Olafsborg, Finland

Savolks, a western province of Finland, is cut off by one of the largest waterways of the country, the Salma. An area of thirteen thousand square miles is covered by those grand lakes, which narrow into rivers, winding between lovely islands, and then broaden out again.

It was on one of the islands in the Salma that the proud Swedish Governor of Viborg, Erik Axelsson Tott,

built the majestic and imposing castle of Olafsborg in 1475. There were great difficulties in the way. The Russians considered that the erection of a stronghold so near their frontier constituted a great menace and they tried by every means to frustrate Tott's designs. Every shipload of stone, sand and clay had to be accompanied by a detachment of soldiers and a number of armor-clad men as a protection against the jealous enemy, who, how-

ever, did not succeed in robbing the world of one of its finest examples of medieval architecture. It was destined, nevertheless, to withstand countless sieges, and during the years from 1721 to 1742 the Russians managed to keep it out of Swedish hands. Contemporaneously with the foundation of the castle, a little town called Nyslott, or Newcastle, nowadays a favorite Finnish spa, sprang up on the mainland opposite. Its red painted

wooden houses form a joyous contrast to the somber gray walls of the old castle, which are in many places fourteen feet thick. No drawbridge connects the castle with the town, from which it is divided by a narrow but most turbulent strip of water. An old-fashioned ferry, needing a powerful boatman, takes passengers across.

The castle forms quite a little world by itself, with its three courtyards of different sizes, surrounded by buildings of various dates and enclosed within its massive walls. The dark and gloomy entrance leads into the lofty Hall of the Knights, whence a winding staircase leads up to the ladies' apartments in the Bell Tower. Its top floor contains a curiously formed circular room with no less than fifteen round openings, like port-holes, each of which affords a wonderful panorama of the surrounding country. Below is the chapel with its fine Gothic ceiling and partly paneled walls.

## Judith's Interview With Rivenoak

"Which of these warriors is the principal chief?" demanded Judith. "My errand is too important to be delivered to any of inferior rank. First explain to the Hurons what I say; then give an answer to the question I have put."

Deerslayer quietly complied, his auditors greedily listening to the interpretation of the first words that fell from so extraordinary a vision.

The demand seemed perfectly in character for one who had every appearance of exalted rank herself. Rivenoak gave an appropriate reply by presenting himself before his fair visitor in a way to leave no doubt that he was entitled to all the consideration he claimed.

"I can believe this, Huron," resumed Judith, enacting her assumed part with a steadiness and dignity

she had once observed in the wife of a general officer at a similar though a more amicable scene. "I can believe you to be the principal person of this party; I see in your countenance the marks of thought and reflection. To you, then, I must make my communication."

"Let the Flower of the Woods speak," returned the old chief, courteously. "If her words are as pleasant as her looks, they will never quit my ears; I shall hear them long after the winter in Canada has frozen the flowers and all the speeches of summer."

"Now, Huron," she continued, "listen to my words. Your eyes tell you that I am no common woman. I will not say that I am queen of this country; she is afar off in a distant land; but under our gracious monarchs there are many degrees of rank; one

of these I fill. What that rank is it is unnecessary for me to say, since you could not understand it. For that information you must trust your eyes. You see what I am; you must feel that in listening to my words you listen to one who can be your friend or your enemy, as you treat her."

This was well uttered, with a due attention to manner and a steadiness of tone that was surprising, considering the circumstances of the case.

"My daughter is handsomer than the wild roses of Ontario; her voice is pleasant as the song of the wren," answered the cautious and wily chief.

"The humming-bird is not much larger than the bee; yet its feathers are as gay as the tail of the peacock. The Great Spirit sometimes puts very bright colors on little animals. Still, he covers the moose with coarse hair.

These things are beyond the understanding of poor Indians, who can only comprehend what they see and hear. No doubt my daughter has a very large wigwam somewhere about the lake; the Hurons have not found it on account of their ignorance!"

"I have told you, chief, that it would be useless to state my rank and residence. . . . What red man is there that cannot see? The blanket that I wear is not the blanket of a common squaw; these ornaments are such as the wives and daughters of chiefs only appear in. Now listen and hear why I have come alone among your people, and hearken to the errand which brought me here. The Yengeese have young men as well as the Hurons; and plenty of them, too; this you well know."

"The Yengeese are as plenty as the leaves on the trees! This every Huron knows and feels!"

"I understand you, chief. Had I brought a party with me it might have caused trouble. My young men and your young men would have looked angrily at each other, especially had my young men seen that paleface bound for the torture. He is a great hunter, and is much loved by all the garrisons, far and near. . . . I have heard of Rivenoak and have thought it best to send him back in peace to his village. He loves animals made of ivory and little rifles. See, I have brought some with me to show him. I am his friend. When he has packed up these things among his goods, he will start for his village before any of my young men can overtake him; and then he will show his people in Canada what riches they can come to seek, now that our great fathers across the sea have sent each other the war hatchet. I will lead back with me this great hunter, of whom I have need to keep my house in venison."

The offering of the remaining elephants and of the pistols . . . produced a lively sensation among the Hurons generally, though Rivenoak received it coldly, notwithstanding the delight with which he had first discovered the probable existence of a creature with two tails. In a word, this cool and sagacious savage was not so easily imposed upon as his followers; and with a sentiment of honor that half the civilized world would have deemed supererogatory, he declined the acceptance of a bribe that he felt no disposition to earn by a compliance with the donor's wishes.

"Let my daughter keep her two-tailed hog to eat when venison is scarce," he dryly answered. "And the little gun which has two muzzles. . . . This hunter cannot quit my young men now."—Cooper (The Deerslayer).

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## Letter to S. S. From Mametz Wood

I never dreamed we'd meet that day in our old haunts down Fricourt way. Plotting such marvelous journeys there For jolly old "Après-la-guerre."

Well, when it's over, first we'll meet At Gwethdy Bach, my country seat In Wales, a curious little shop With two rooms and a roof on top. A sort of Morlacourt-ish billet That never needs a crowd to fill it. But oh, the country round about! The sort of view that makes you shout For want of any better way Of praising God: there's a blue bay Shining in front, and on the right Snowdon and Hebog capped with white, And lots of other jolly peaks That you could wonder at for weeks, With jag and spur and hump and cleft. There's a gray castle on the left. . . . —Robert Graves (from "Fairies and Fusiliers").

## Getting the Kernel

If you begin by keeping out of all things that have drawbacks, your progress in this world will involve constant hesitations. Bless you, we have to take things as they come, and deal with them as we can. The trick is to get the kernel and eliminate the shuck. —Edward S. Martin.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Government by Principle

WHAT is it that makes a great statesman as distinct from the mere politician, no matter how clever? The answer is, of course, an extremely simple one. It is the determination to pursue a policy based on Principle, and not on that of the cult of the jumping cat of party exigency. In a society in which political systems are either entirely autocratic or permeated in some degree by a parliamentary system, the ordinary man finds it difficult not to be guilty of the sin attributed by Goldsmith to Edmund Burke of giving up to party what was meant for mankind. The absolute ruler can be, and sometimes has been a statesman, in the measure of the light afforded to him and of the exigencies of his position. Within these limitations the Tzar Peter was a statesman, as was the Mughal Akbar, and Solymán the Magnificent. Within the limits of a parliamentary system Edward Longshanks was an unquestionable statesman, as was William of Orange, and George Washington. These men were not all great men, for, though it ought to be, great statesmanship, as the world goes, is not necessarily synonymous with great morality. The essential of great statesmanship should be the essential of human greatness, obedience to Truth or Principle. The world does not unfortunately always judge in this way. It could not be claimed, however, for a moment that Peter or Solymán were great men in the sense in which William of Orange and Washington were. But, in the circumstances in which they found themselves, they exhibited that comprehension of statecraft which is the antithesis of mere political tactics. When, of course, great statesmanship is combined with greatness of character, as in the case of Edward, of William, or of Washington, the individual approaches so much nearer than the rest of the world to Principle as to leave his statesmanship beyond question.

Now it is always a dangerous thing to judge a man in his own day. The flotsam and jetsam of literature is rich in contemporary biographies. Prejudice and passion enter so largely into human estimates, as to render those human estimates commonly hopelessly untrustworthy. But it is not unsafe to say that when the record of men's achievements is made by the standard of Principle, no prime minister of Canada will hold a higher rank than Sir Robert Borden. Whether popular opinion will inforce such a statement is not particularly material. The facts speak for themselves, and the evidence is written on the statute book of the great Dominion.

It is perfectly true that a popular statesman is only the expression of his age. That is why it is utterly futile to attempt to divorce the actions of the governors of Germany today from the responsibility of the German people. If the German people had had the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon or of the Latin, they would have had a different government and different governors, and this quite irrespective of the question whether the Anglo-Saxon, the German, or the Latin form of government is the most desirable. Now, Sir Robert Borden is the expression of Canada today, but for all that there are other Canadians who, if they had been intrusted with the reins of government, would not have led popular opinion along the road Sir Robert has led it, just as there are innumerable other Anglo-Saxons who would not have trodden the path of Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Wilson. A statesman differs from a politician in the fact that he creates public opinion instead of waiting to see how the wind blows. Sir Robert Borden has gone out to create public opinion in Canada in favor of the vast reforms he has placed on the statute book. Other Canadians, engaged in the great game of politics, might easily be mentioned who have sat whistling for the wind of public opinion, and have in consequence seen Sir Robert's ship go by.

Three great measures have been, or are being, placed on the statute book of the Dominion which have required the utmost political courage, the keenest perception of political truth, and the strongest reliance upon Principle, to place them there. When the time comes for Sir Robert to retire he will have brought about the political equality of the sexes in Canada ahead of the great mass of the countries of the world. There are other countries, such as the Dominion of Australia and the Kingdom of Norway, and latest of all the United Kingdom, which have anticipated Canada's decision in this respect, but Sir Robert has gone further than this, for he has linked to equal suffrage a Canada swept, from the St. Lawrence to the Polar seas, free of the curse of intemperance. It was for a long time thought that the United States would be the first great nation to place these reforms upon its statute book. But whilst the United States has hesitated, Sir Robert has acted. In the thick of the battle it is difficult to realize what a vast country, like the great Dominion, may not accomplish under the spur of complete prohibition. For a nation to have perceived Truth clearly enough to have determined to crush its own appetites and passions sufficiently to blot the drinking bar off the face of its country means a realization of the moral factor capable of almost incalculable development. But when added to this the injustice of male suffrage shall have passed into limbo, a condition of progress will have been reached which it will take futurity to appreciate the consequences of.

Nor has this alone been sufficient for Sir Robert. He has carried his country through its share of the greatest war the world has ever seen, a war legitimate if ever a war was legitimate, in support of freedom and of Principle, with a vigor second to none on either side of the great fight. Indeed, his latest act has been to issue an order in Council which has realized some of the dreams of the framers of the Utopias by making idleness criminal. There used to be an old story told to the effect that when a Yankee was asked if there were any leisured classes in the States, he would reply, "Yes, we call them hobos!" That story long ago lost its point. The States

have developed, and are every day developing a leisured class, according to the best ideals of the Old World. But Sir Robert Borden is determined to translate what was a joke in the States into a reality in Canada. There probably never was a very large leisured class in Canada, but there is going to be none at all, in future, at all events as long as the war lasts, and when so vigorous and so desirable a change has once been effected; it is to be hoped that the courage of the Dominion will equal that of its Prime Minister, and that the order in Council will become an act of Parliament.

In a country in which the sexes are on an equality, in which drink has been banished to Saturn, and in which idle hands have been placed beyond the temptation of mischief, evil will be shorn of much of its power for doing evil. The ordinary political reform is commonly tolerably superficial. It does not attack the character of the people, and it does not fundamentally affect their destinies. It is to the glory of Sir Robert Borden that his reforms have been struck into the roots of national life, with the consequence that in the measure of the planting, will the political harvest of Canada be.

### No Pooling of War Funds

THE great mass of subscribers to war relief funds may, it is reasonable to say, be counted on to support the objections raised by the war council and the general manager of the American Red Cross to what is known as the universal war chest movement. These objections are based upon sound reasoning. One of the most appealing of them is that contained in a simple possibility, referred to by the general manager, Harvey D. Gibson, that in case of immediate emergency the war chest, having disbursed its funds generously and widely, might be found empty, or, at all events, unable to meet imperative demands.

While the Red Cross is managing its own finances, it has constant knowledge of the state of its treasury. It can regulate expenditures and provide for a reserve. If short, it has learned where to get help, and this knowledge enables it to be forehanded. It is moving in light. Under the war chest system, on the contrary, it would be moving in darkness.

These remarks apply also to other like organizations. Not only does the independent fund system enable them to provide for fixed charges, but it makes possible calls upon the generosity of their friends for special contributions in times of emergency. The institutions would find it difficult, if not impossible, to adjust themselves to a pooling arrangement which might undertake to pass upon the wisdom of meeting urgent drafts, or refuse to honor them, or be unable to cash them, when quick action was a principal essential.

The war chest scheme appeals with greater force to the sentimental than to the practical. The proposition that all subscriptions should be gathered into a common fund, and then distributed liberally among all organizations deemed worthy, by the managers of the chest, sounds very well, but the probability is that it would work out very disappointingly. For one thing, it would invite resort to and employment of influence, personal, social, political and, worst of all, religious. For the rest, it would be certain to introduce comparisons, jealousies, and discontent into a line of work that should be completely removed from selfishness, sordidness, and self-seeking.

But there is another phase to be considered. It is the unquestionable right of the subscriber to war relief to say through what organization his contribution shall be disbursed. This is not a matter for a council, a committee, or another individual to determine. Taking the Red Cross for the purpose of illustration, one who has confidence in the work it is doing, who is desirous of helping it to do more, and who subscribes a sum of money to enable it to do more, would have his rights violated if his subscription were divided among relief organizations generally, or turned over to a relief organization in which he lacked confidence.

Let each relief organization in the United States continue to stand upon its own merits and upon its own foundation, and let every individual subscriber to war relief in the United States be privileged, as he always has been heretofore, to say what organization shall handle his contributions.

### Italy and the Jugo-Slavs

JUGOSLAVIA, the South Slav's Land, is slowly but surely coming into the limelight as a possible new European state. The Jugo-Slavs are calling imperatively for independence, and nowhere more than in the Austrian Empire, where perhaps more than half of the potential "citizens" reside. "The Jugo-Slav wave," declares one newspaper, "comes rolling in like the tide, bearing all before it," but what is most significant about this tidal wave is that the Austrians themselves seem powerless to stem it. There are, of course, well-recognized stages in national movements when suppression is more dangerous than acquiescence. Thus the Serbo-Croatian and Slovene members of the Austrian Reichsrat were able to present with impunity to the various delegations which met at Brest-Litovsk a memorandum which constituted a frank demand for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Jugo-Slav state. The boundaries of that state were specifically defined, and it is understood that Austria herself has very little objection to the basic idea of a Jugoslavia, so long as the right of Austrian sovereignty over it is accepted as a sine qua non. One has only to look at the geographical boundaries of the proposed Jugoslavia, however, to appreciate the keen desire which lies behind Austria's complacency. They include Serbia and the whole of the Dalmatian and Istrian coasts, together with Trieste and other cities with Italian populations, some portions of Carniola and Carinthia, Croatia and Slavonia, some slices off Hungary, and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina in their entirety. Jugoslavia would thus merely serve as an Austrian cat's paw for the union of that Greater Serbia which Austria herself has all along coveted, and which, once organized

and unified, she would no doubt soon scheme to have in her own power.

It is clear from the outset, therefore, that a Jugoslavia under such conditions would never prove acceptable to Italy. Though Slavs have been ready to cooperate with the Italians in the development of the Adriatic, Italian claims to both Trieste and the Dalmatian coast would have to be reckoned with. Italy may be perfectly ready to concede the point that she cannot morally fight for the freeing of nationalities solely for her own benefit, and also to recognize that she and the Southern Slavs are linked by a common purpose; but there remains, notwithstanding, a Gordian knot which, so long as Dalmatia and Istria are in question, cannot easily be untied. D'Annunzio recently declared to a deputation of Dalmatian exiles that Dalmatia belonged to Italy by "law human and divine"; and that "life on its shores has always been Italian in essence and origin." It is certain, moreover, that no peace conference would ever deprive Italy of its Trieste, any more than it would sanction the retention of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. But with regard to Dalmatia, it is just possible that d'Annunzio, though he has been described as "the soul of Italy" in this war, is not always its voice. Italy, in common with the rest of the allied nations, is realizing that, if this struggle is to yield a better and happier world, it will not be on the old diplomatic lines of bargaining and wrangling about this or that territorial advantage. The question of justice between the nations goes deeper than a dispute about rights based on densities of population. Peoples and governments are radically changing their relations one to the other. On their banners are inscribed, not political shibboleths, but the inspiring words: Freedom and Justice. Italy's difficulty is understood and fully appreciated by the Allies. She stands where she does today, on the Dalmatian and Istrian question, partly because, with scarcely a harbor on her eastern shores, she is completely at the mercy of an enemy who is in possession of the opposite shores. The Southern Slavs, who are determined upon a national recognition based upon unity of territory, race, language, and "national aggregates of population," can afford to, and indeed must, let their aspirations be governed by the test of self-determination, which, it is understood, will be the final court of international appeal at the end of the war.

Italy, on the other hand, might, through the neutralization, under Italian guarantees, of such ports as Fiume and Zara, and the enjoyment of certain definite control of the Adriatic exit into the Ionian Sea, be ready to compromise with her potential neighbor. Thus she would help to bring about that single "moral front" which every democracy must show to the world if it is not to incur the risk of moral isolation.

### The Barn

IN SIMPLER times, and in parts of the United States where simple customs prevailed, the popular small boy of the neighborhood was not necessarily the son of the richest or most prominent family, but, more likely, the boy in whose yard there was a good rain barrel, a smooth cellar door, or a barn. The boy who would now and then, from pure favor, or in return for marbles, or some other valuable consideration, permit other boys to "holler" down his rain barrel, or slide down his cellar door, or, greatest privilege of all, play in his father's barn, was the boy whose friendship was best worth cultivating.

Some boy, in the small community of a generation ago, was sure to have a father who possessed a barn, and, generally speaking, he intuitively felt his power, and exercised it over the other boys on his street or in his part of the town. Wherever he went, the barn stood back of him and gave him support and influence. He could say and do things to the other boys that they would not dare say or do to one another, simply because the boy he said or did things to could see the barn door behind him, open or closed, as the case might be.

To be one of those entitled to admission to the barn was to be in the right set; to be denied the privilege of playing in the barn was to suffer social ostracism.

Sometimes the boy whose father had a barn enjoyed a monopoly. Then he was the recognized aristocrat among the boys of the street or the neighborhood. Sometimes a rival appeared in the person of a new boy whose father had put up a new and larger barn than had before been seen in that quarter, or, sometimes the father of a boy who had no barn to begin with, became better off and put one up. In such circumstances prestige went with the barn that had the greater attractions. Usually it was held by the boy whose father had the greatest number of horses, or the largest number of vehicles, or a buckboard buggy, or a surrey. Some boys were won by the number of box stalls. There were boys who would turn their backs upon the family carryall just to gaze in wonder through the trap door at the hay loft. A great deal depended also on whether the hired man was a friend or a foe.

No better place than the barn could be found for a game of "peggin' in": the marbles could not run away from the retaining wall; and it was sport, beyond words to tell, when a "feller" found a newly-laid egg in the manger. Take a bright June morning, after the horses and wagons had been sent to town or into the fields, and the sun was shining through the leaves of the crab apple tree, and weaving lace upon the barn floor; take a morning when there wasn't any school, "an' Jim Hutchins, an' Reddy Lane, an' Skinny Wilkins were over for the forenoon, an' all had good jackknives, and there wasn't any fussin', an' a game of mumbletypeg was on." Then the delight of small boyhood in the small town was pretty nearly complete.

A barn need not have a horse, or a vehicle, or a stall, or a friendly hired man in it to be attractive. Some of the most enjoyable barns ever known had nothing in them save discarded carpets, bedsprings, odd pieces of furniture, a tool-chest, a hair-covered trunk, a step-ladder, parts of an abandoned bicycle, and a wheezy melodeon. To be complete a barn should have openings in the roof to let the bats in; openings in the walls to let the rats in, and, above all things, it should be full of mysterious noises. In the eventide, when the shadows were length-

ening, there was a part of one barn from which a giant or a pirate issued when it was time to go home. The boys came to know him intimately. They would see him first rising over the top of the melodeon, getting bigger and bigger; then he would stroke his long, black whiskers, wink at Reddy Lane, step across the hair-covered trunk, and be just on the point of making for the door when the "gang" would rush wildly toward the house, and score another narrow escape!

### Notes and Comments

PLACARDS are now said to be hung in all German railway stations admonishing passengers to say "Good-by" in German, and not in any enemy language. The common form is the French "Adieu," which doubtless came in with Frederick the Great and his cult of Voltaire; but it is now strictly out of favor, and the German traveler is advised to make his choice from the following formidable list under, presumably, severe penalties for violation: Gott beschütze Dich; Gott segne Dich; Auf wiedersehen; Auf baldigeswiedersehen; Auf sehr baldigeswiedersehen, and Auf ein recht herzliches frohes baldigeswiedersehen. But, one might ask, what in the name of all that is Germanic has become of the simple, common, and practical salutation: "Lebewohl"?

MILITARY people in the United States and military people of the United States in overseas service, it is safe to say, will be much interested in the signing by King George of a royal warrant providing that promotions to the rank of general in the British Army shall be by selection instead of by seniority. The purpose is to make it possible to promote young officers who display brilliant abilities. In the United States Army the seniority rule has been under criticism, not to say condemnation, for years. It has stood like a stone wall in the way of development of military talent. Now and then the President has overridden it, but only to invite a storm of protest from the seniors and their friends. The example set by Great Britain will not be without influence on the Government of the United States. Opponents of the seniority system are many, and lately have been needing only such encouragement as King George's action will be likely to give them.

NEVER before, however much of an event any particular exhibition of pictures was regarded in pre-war days, has a queue stood outside the Grafton Galleries extending to Bond Street, in London. But then, never before have the Grafton Galleries held an exhibition which appealed so forcibly to every one as the official battle photographs of the western and eastern fronts. The appeal was to the deep interest—the word is quite inadequate—which records of the great struggle have for those who have either been "there" themselves, or who had, or have, some one belonging to them in France, or at one of the fronts farther east. There are not many people in London who do not belong to one of these categories, and this accounts for the slowly moving queue which gradually filed up the steps and through the turnstile of the Grafton Galleries on a recent Saturday afternoon.

THAT the United States is becoming aroused to the actual conditions is shown by apparently trivial things. Instance the newspaper reader who, glancing at the sporting page of a morning daily, asked, rather seriously, "How about these professional baseball games? They cost a pile, but are they helping to win the war?" A fair question.

THE question of maps arises in connection with the rumor that Germany intends an advance toward Afghanistan. Will Germany make use of the maps which she presented Russia when that country had ambitions in the same direction? Hardly, one imagines, for it was shown, some forty years ago, by the then Lord Lawrence, that the Russian charts were totally unreliable, having been made by a German, who had never been in the country, from some Chinese charts done in squares. This man, in making his forgery, had turned the squares sideways, with the result that a range of mountains running east to west had been shown running from north to south. Somewhat confusing to an army on the march!

THE statement that during this buy-a-liberty-bond period the United States is "literally aflame with patriotism" needs to be slightly modified. The owners of a certain hotel in New Jersey, finding that the Federal Government wished to get possession of the property for an indefinite time, fixed the annual rental at \$99,000. Upon investigation, the War Department found that the hotel had been bought for \$75,000. Most citizens of the United States are patriotic, of course, but something of this kind occurs occasionally, as if to show people that they should not be too florid in their language.

AN AMUSING anecdote illustrative of the present composite situation in Russia is told by Professor George C. Whipple of Harvard, who was a member of a United States Mission to that country. The story runs like this: The manager of a large industrial plant was suddenly surrounded in his office by a crowd of the employees, who informed him that, since the people were now the rulers, he was no longer wanted; they were going to run the plant. He informed them that he was there to do the managing, and that he was going to do it. Upon this, two stalwarts hustled him to the door, deposited him in a wheelbarrow, and, with boastful ado, conveyed him to his home. A few weeks later the same crowd obtruded itself into his home and announced that an automobile was waiting to take him to the plant. It was explained that the people were making a miserable failure at the shop and that he must return. He refused on the spot, but finally agreed to go, on condition that his former status should be completely restored. The men spontaneously consented, and started to escort him to the waiting car. "No, sir!" said the manager; "you take away the automobile, and bring here that wheelbarrow, and the same two men who trundled it before!" And thus did he travel back to resume his former estate.